

ELEVENTH YEAR. SIXTEEN PAGES.

STANDARD PIANOS. WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES ON THIS MONTH'S

It is bound to increase as the public comes to know the merit of the

General Agency

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE

SIMPSON TABERNACLE

Benefit

Under the Management of MR. AND MRS. MODINI-WOOD

Monday Evening, May 30

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Three Nights

Monday

Full of Intense Human Interest from Beginning to End

Interpersed with Sparkling Comedy

Grand Company

HAZARD'S PAVILION

One Night Only, Tuesday, May 24th

Under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club, Grand Athletic Tournament, boxing bouts, etc., on which occasion

JAMES J. CORBETT

who is matched to fight JOHN L. SULLIVAN for the championship of the world and a stake of \$45,000, will appear and spar with Jim Duffy of Philadelphia. Seats now on sale at P.O. 215, 216 and 217, South Spring street. Prices 25c, 50c and 75c. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW VIENNA BUFFET

Family Restaurant

Family Department

Family Department

Family Department

Family Department

Family Department

POPULAR LUNCH RESORTS. HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE

STEAMED CLAMS

Hotels

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

Hotel Nadeau

MILLIONS LOST

The Damage by the Floods Beyond Estimate.

Crops on Thousands of Acres Completely Obliterated.

Thirty People Drowned in the Arkansas Inundation.

Sioux City Sends Out an Appeal for Help for Her Homeless Inhabitants

Waters Receding at Kansas City.

By Telegram to the Times.

Little Rock (Ark.) May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The Arkansas River has passed the great rise of 1884 by more than a foot. It is now stationary and will soon fall. For the first time in the history of the city it is threatened with a water famine. The pump pits are filled with water and the pumps stopped.

At Redfield, twenty miles above, banks are caving in. One cave carried down five persons to death. In all twenty-five or thirty persons were drowned there.

The country adjacent to Plumb and Waltersville, the finest quality of cotton lands, is all under water.

Texarkana (Ark.) May 21.—To add to the flood damage a cyclone passed south of this city, causing devastation and destruction. Roadways are blocked with fallen trees so that it is impossible to get definite information, but it is known that houses and fences were leveled for miles. The wind was accompanied by excessively heavy thunder and great quantities of sand, though no dry sand is within 100 miles of here.

Camden (Ark.) May 21.—The Ouachita River is the highest since 1886. All the low lands are under water. The floods are lapping the hills on each side. The damage to crops will be heavy.

Pine Bluff (Ark.) May 21.—The Arkansas River is still rising and is now running over the top of the Clayton levee and the whole adjacent territory is flooded. The levees at Newgas and Lake Dick have broken, causing considerable suffering, especially among the farmers, who, owing to the unfortunate condition of affairs, were unable to get any supplies. Incessant rains have been falling during the last two days.

AROUND ST. LOUIS.

The Damage So Heavy It Can Scarcely be Computed.

St. Louis, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the loss by the floods in the Mississippi bottoms. A single instance, however, will illustrate the seriousness of the situation. Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

Of all the land under water at least 400,000 acres of wheat, which is a conservative estimate, considering the fact that no crop can be raised this year, means not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lost in addition to the homes wrecked.

TRAIN-ROBBERIES.

Masked Men Make a Desperate Attempt in Florida.

An Express Messenger Fatally Shot—His Companion Also Wounded—The Robbers Driven Off Without Securing any Booty.

By Telegram to the Times.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A north-bound train on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway was held up at Hammock Station, fifty miles north of San Francisco, this morning, by four masked robbers, who, in a desperate attempt to rob the Southern Express messenger box, killed Express Messenger Saunders and badly wounded Soliciting Agent T. M. Cox. The trainmen rallied and drove them away, preventing the robbery.

Agent Cox, of the Southern Express Company, was in the car with Messenger Saunders. Reached here this evening. He said that just this side of Sanford he noticed a man standing on the platform of the express car and he asked Saunders who it was. As Saunders opened the door two men stepped in and ordered "hands up."

Saunders and Cox grappled with them, but as both were unarmed, while the robbers each had a revolver, the struggle was an unequal one. Cox succeeded in throwing his man out and closing the door after Saunders had received a mortal wound. In the excitement Cox did not realize that he himself was wounded.

Engagee Gilbert says when he heard the shots he went forward, but the robber on the express car platform showed a revolver in his face and said: "There's one man lying dead there; another is wounded in the car and if you grab what's healthy for you, you'll get back in a hurry." Gilbert did so.

Express officials say there were probably \$10,000 or \$12,000 in the safe, but the robbers did not get a cent.

ATLANTIC FINANCES.

Details of the Plan for a New Issue of Bonds.

Boston, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Vice-President Reinhardt of the Atlantic Railroad made a preliminary announcement of the plan for the proposed second mortgage bond issue, which will be published next Wednesday, it being the completion of the reorganization plan put in effect in October, 1889. The plan provides for the creation of a second mortgage under which there will issue at once \$80,000,000 in bonds of class A with graded interest of 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. Also for \$20,000,000 in bonds of class B, interest beginning in July, 1892, at 4 per cent, under which no greater amount than \$35,000,000 in any one year can issue, the proceeds of which will apply only to improvements. At the expiration of four years they become identically the same bond issue. The right is reserved in the second mortgage after the expiration of five years and a quarter to issue in any one year not more than \$2,000,000 in second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds for the same specific purpose up to the limit of \$50,000,000, but the proceeds are not to apply to the extension in any direction of the company's lines.

It is believed the mortgage will be for 100 years or thereabouts, and the underwriting of \$50,000,000 has been done at 68, less a commission thought to be not less than 2 1/2 per cent, or more than 5 per cent.

FOR FREE SILVER.

People's Party Leaders Take a Decided Position on the Issue.

DENVER, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The Rocky Mountain News will publish the following in the morning: W. H. Slater, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Colorado Silver League, some time ago addressed individual letters to eleven members of the People's party in Congress, asking their views and position upon the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Today a combined reply signed by seven of the members, the remaining four being absent from Washington and unable to be reached, was received. It states that the writers are in practical accord with the State on the free coinage of silver, but do not consider it more than an important step toward a solution of the money question, and pledges the party and the writers to vote for the equal legal treatment of the two money metals. The document is signed by the following men: B. H. Glover, John Davis, E. Alverson, John E. Otis, William C. Baker and Jerry Simpson.

HILL'S FOLLOWERS HOPEFUL.

ELMIRA (N. Y.) May 21.—A special from Albany says that Chairman Murphy of the State Central Committee asserts that a conference of Senator Hill's friends in Washington today decided that Hill's nomination was as good as certain.

BLAINE'S BOOM.

"The Only Man Who Can Sweep the Country," Says Clarkson.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The Telegram quotes John S. Clarkson today as saying: "My political judgment is that Blaine is the strongest man in the Republican party today, and is the one man who can sweep the country."

AN OVERFLOW IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON (Kan.) May 21.—The Missouri River rose this morning, washed out the south end of the bridge and part of the rip-raps put in by the Government.

Little Trouble at Omaha.

OMAHA (Nebr.) May 21.—The river is still falling, and except annoyance and delay to trains the inconvenience is merely nominal. There is no truth in the reports of the Union Pacific bridge



WITCHES—Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire burn, and caldron bubble.—Shakespeare.

A FAKIR FIRED

He Scared Berliners With Bogus Dispatches.

Bismarck Rushes Into Print With Pessimistic Opinions.

Deacon's Sentence Will Probably Be Much Modified.

The Slayer of Abelle Living Like a Lord in the Prison at Nice—Notes from the Old World.

By Telegram to the Times.

BERLIN, May 21.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] The absorbing topic of conversation in American circles here is the explosion from the country of Herr Westitzky, director of the Allgemeine Correspondence for circulating alarming reports concerning the Sultan of Turkey with the intention, Prussian officials declare, of destroying the entente between Berlin and Constantinople to the advantage of Russia.

Westitzky's wife is a native of Central New York and they entertained the cream of the American colony.

The Progressists are organizing a strong agitation to abolish the extra vote power of the richer classes, while the *Freisinnige Zeitung* leads the attack upon the upper house of the Prussian Diet, which, it says, it is impossible to reform and must be abolished.

Rumors of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, in consequence of the reported felicitous telegram which the Emperor sent Count Herbert Bismarck on his betrothal, gain little credence here, as statements from reliable sources throw doubt upon the alleged congratulations.

An article by Bismarck in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that Italy should not be forced in financial weakness to increase her military strength, but should be allowed to give the *dreadnought* what assistance she can. The article has provoked strong comments and will exercise an enormous influence in Italy. The article shows that Bismarck apprehends that unless the burdens lighten a strong reaction of public opinion will occur in Italy, forcing King Humbert to withdraw from the *dreadnought*. The utterances, while joyfully received in Italy, had a bad effect in Austria, where a reduction in Italy's strength will entail a corresponding increase in the Austrian army.

There is a strong feeling in Germany against the fetes of the French Gymnastic Society which occur at Nancy in June, and will take on an anti-German character.

Government circles in Berlin and Vienna observe a very cool attitude toward the international monetary conference. The *Politische Correspondenz* says that there is lack of a concrete programme which may lead to the conference being used for the purpose of agitation. "It is a question," it adds, "whether European States having the old coinage system would do well to take part in the conference at all."

DEACON IN PRISON.

An Effort to Be Made to Mitigate His Sentence.

NICE, May 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Since the trial and sentence of Deacon he has been confined in prison. None of his friends have been permitted to see him with the exception of his physician. The prisoner is in a comfortable room and is kindly treated by the officials.

The prisoner's brother, Austin, today conferred with a distinguished lawyer and others and will take steps to secure a mitigation of the sentence.

Deacon's conviction was not in accordance with public sentiment here. Austin Deacon, who was a well-known figure in the city, was willing to support an application for a modification of the term of imprisonment. The prefect said the sentence under the prison regulations could be reduced to four and a half months. Deacon would not be treated as an ordinary prisoner. He would meet with every consideration. He would be allowed to wear his own clothing and supply his own meals. His friends would have access to him three times a week and aside from being curtailed of his liberty, he would be a state prisoner only in name.

Austin Deacon said that there is no longer the slightest probability that his brother will resume marital relations with his wife. Her recent solitations that he take her back would not affect him. He could have her arrested for adultery, which would involve her being locked up with common women. He does not think she will answer up in any defense to the divorce suit. If she refuses to accept the French law, then a petition will be filed in the American courts.

Deacon's counsel attributed the decision of the jury to Deacon's frank admission how he himself felt after the death of Abelle. Several members of the jury declared that they gave the verdict under the impression that it meant nominal imprisonment with a fine.

Catholics Rebuked.

ROME, May 21.—Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda has written a letter to Catholics in the United States, which, it is believed, will finally end the Catholic agitation. It says that the Vatican has immovably resolved to adhere strictly to the rules of the Baltimore conference. European immigrants in the United States must coalesce as one people and form one nation.

The Durham Strike Not Settled.

LONDON, May 21.—The proposition of the Durham miners to settle their differences with the owners by arbitration was refused by the latter and there appears to be no prospect of an immediate settlement of the difficulty.

Another Cargo for Russia.

LONDON, May 21.—The steamer Tynehead for Riga, with a cargo for the Russian sufferers, passed Lewis Island today.

Deeming to Die Tomorrow.

MELBOURNE, May 21.—Deeming, the wife murderer, will be hanged at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE HETHERINGTONS.

They Reach San Francisco and Refuse to Talk.

Abe Jones, the Shasta Robber, Convicted on His Third Trial.

The Eastern Editors Enjoying the Hospitality of Santa Rosa.

Appointment of the California State Central Committee's Executive Committee—Reports on Crop Conditions—Other News of the Coast.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife and three-year-old child, arrived here today from Yokohama on the steamship Oceania, and at once took quarters at the Occidental Hotel.

Since his acquittal in March on the charge of the murder of Governor Robinson, whom Hetherington accused of criminally assaulting his wife, the Lieutenant and Mrs. Hetherington have been traveling in various parts of Japan awaiting permission from the Navy Department to return to this country on a furlough. Hetherington, who is a man nearly six feet in height, with massive build, was forcible in his refusal to discuss his recent troubles with newspaper representatives, and when Mrs. Hetherington was approached she also declined to be communicative.

There is nothing I can say that has been told," she stated, "and I beg to be relieved from speaking further on the subject."

Mrs. Hetherington, like her husband, tall, but of slender build. The two were objects of much curiosity to the Japanese, and Mrs. Hetherington after a few days retired to her cabin, complaining of ill health. Several of the Yokohama papers editorially criticized the verdict of acquittal and the Japan Mail, referring to the charge that Mrs. Hetherington had been betrayed by Robinson, advised that she was true, why was Robinson not arrested and held to answer in a court which might be relied on to insure just being done. No more serious charge short of murder itself could be preferred and if proved it would at once have relit the husband's responsibility of the day after the murder, and the violator of the sacredness of his married life, and who had proved the most effectual shield for his wife that could possibly have been employed.

CONVICTED AT LAST.

Abe Jones, the Shasta Robber, Found Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The third trial of Abe Jones for robbing the Shasta stage, was concluded today. The jury found Jones guilty on the first, second, fifth and sixth counts on the indictment, and guilty on the third, fourth, seventh and eighth counts. The first mentioned count contained the charge of placing the ill carrier's life in jeopardy, which was punishable with a life sentence. The four counts on which the jury found guilty embrace the charge of stage robbery, punishable with maximum sentence of ten years.

The verdict, which was in writing, ended with the following words: "And we hold that the defendant has been the innocent dupe of able men, and we therefore strongly recommend him to the clemency of the Court."

ATTORNEY HUNTER'S CASE.

The Charge Against Him Dismissed at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The examination of Jay E. Hunter, the Los Angeles attorney charged with assault with a deadly weapon for breaking a cane on the head of assistant manager J. C. Davis, of the Juch Opera Company, was finished today.

Hunter testified that he was conversing with Manager Locke when Davis interfered, used threatening and insulting language and started to draw a weapon. Davis's hostile demonstrations were checked by a blow on the head.

Judge Love said he did not think any jury would convict Hunter, and therefore dismissed the charge against him.

California Crop Report.

SACRAMENTO, May 21.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending last night, as issued by Director Barlick of the State Weather Service, shows rainfall, temperature and sunshine to have greatly benefited crops over the entire State, but if the excessive heat continues too long it will have a tendency to damage certain classes of fruit.

The Editors at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, May 21.—The national editorial party arrived here this afternoon. The visitors were immediately driven in carriages over the city. Afterward they returned to the theater where supper was served. A good breeze was blowing here this evening, which was gladly welcomed by the overheated tourists. The party left at 10:30 for Monterey, where they will spend Sunday.

Republican State Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—J. H. Neff, chairman of the State Republican Convention, has announced the appointment of the following to serve as the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee: Charles F. Bassett, E. F. Preston, J. N. E. Wilson, F. C. Siebe, C. L. Taylor, W. F. Fitzgerald, J. H. Mahoney, Wendell Easton, P. N. Littlehale, Isaac Upham, S. K. Thornton, all of San Francisco; M. J. McLaughlin of Butte, A. B. Lemon of Santa Rosa, F. H. Meyer and E. K. Taylor of Alameda; J. W. Wilson of Sacramento, W. R. Pond of Woodland, L. U. Shippee of San Joaquin, H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles, Scipio Craig of San Bernardino, Thomas Flint, Jr., of San Benito.

In Debt on All Sides.

NORTHAMPTON (Mass.), May 21.—The Florence Kindergarten trustees have petitioned that ex-Mayor A. G. Hill be put into insolvency. His liabilities are \$150,000 to \$200,000. He owes the Kindergarten and local banks about \$100,000. Many suffer as indorsers. Hill went south two weeks ago and has not returned home, though it is supposed he is in the State. Hill claims that he and Judge D. W. Bond borrowed money of the Kindergarten by vote of the trustees for village enterprises that were simply a mistake of judgment.

A Texas Lynching.

MIDWAY (Tex.), May 21.—A mob last night lynched Arthur Burrows for seducing a young girl.

BIG BILLIARDS.

Ives Defeats Slosson in the Great Match at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The billiard match between Slosson and Ives, 800 points, fourteen-inch ball line, tonight attracted to Central Music Hall an audience which packed the spacious building. The play throughout was a deadly good, rather than brilliant. Each man appeared to be at his best, though Slosson occasionally made a miss which seemed inexcusable, and the same may be said of Ives, though the latter played a better average.

Slosson led and in the first inning made 1. Ives then made a small score, and soon Slosson put together a score of 120. Ives followed by 42. Up to 9:45 Slosson made no good score, but had a total of 171, while Ives, by fair scores, made a total of 240. The feeling displayed by the audience was in favor of the Chicago man.

Later the play became more exciting and interesting. Ives began to lead and confidence returned. In the ninth round he made some brilliant strokes, but broke on an easy shot. In the thirteenth Ives made another brilliant play. In the eighteenth Slosson made a brilliant shot.

At 11:40 the score stood: Ives, 557; Slosson, 468. Toward the close Ives made a run of 76, and another of 124 brought his total up to 557. Slosson followed with a spiritless run, and then Ives went in and finished with an unfinished 48.

The champion received a soul-stirring ovation. He broke the record for averages, 26½. Slosson scored 488 to Ives' 800.

THE RACING SEASON.

Opening Day of the Latonia Spring Meeting.

The Derby a One-sided Affair—Newton the Winner—Roland the Only Other Starter—The Races Elsewhere.

By Telegram to the Times.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The opening day of the Latonia races was the worst in many seasons. The track was a foot deep in mud. There was threatening weather throughout. The attendance was 7000.

The Derby was rather tame and one-sided. Azra and Bashford, who were looked upon as certain winners were withdrawn, creating much disappointment, and leaving Charles Fleishman's chestnut colt Ronald, and the Ireland brothers' Newton, to make the run alone. Not much money was posted, betters being appalled by the bookmakers odds which at first were 1 to 8 on Newton, and 4 to 1 on Roland. When the horses were at the post the odds were 1 to 8 on Newton, 6 to 1 on Roland.

At the start Roland led by two lengths, and at the quarter he was a length and a half ahead, and the same in the stretch. Passing the stand they were on even terms, both being pulled double. They continued head and head to the quarter, where Roland commenced a hard fight across the back stretch. It was in vain, though, for Newton pulled away without effort, turned into the stretch fifteen lengths ahead, splashing under the wire a winner by a sixteenth of a mile. Time 3:14.

The following is the summary: Three-year-olds and upward, 1 mile: The Hero won, Penn P second, Harry Weldon third; time 1:58½.

Six furlongs: Forward won, Tom Darling second, Capt. Drake third; time 1:28½.

Three-year-olds and upward, 6½ furlongs: Red Prince won, Ed Esheby second, Belle Carter third; time 1:45-1-5.

Latonia Derby, three-year-old foals of 89, 1½ miles: Newton won, Roland second; time 3:14.

Aloha's Victory at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A feature of the races here today was the drivers' handicap, which was worth \$2175, and was carried off by Aloha by four lengths in 1:56½. The track was in fair condition.

Six furlongs: Tramp won, Kaneshaw second, the Scalper third; time 1:18.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs: Red Rose won, Alfid second, time 1:06.

Directors' handicap, seven and one-half furlongs: Aloha won, Chief Justice second, Pescador third, time 1:36½.

Six furlongs: Buckhound won, Leumbria second, Billy Smith third; time 1:17½.

Six and a half furlongs: Sullivan won, Irene B. second, Coronet third; time 2:04.

Six furlongs: Mamie B. won, Barney second, Haymaker third; time 1:17½.

Handicap, one mile and 100 yards: Bonnie Byrd won, Eolus second, Gayoso third; time 1:51½.

Racing at Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, May 21.—Track was slow.

Five furlongs: Courtship won, Prince George second, Yarrow third; time 1:04.

One and one-sixteenth miles: King Crab won, Houghford second, Warduke third; time 1:51½.

Five furlongs: Wallace won, Don Alonso second, Integrity third; time 1:05.

One and one furlongs: Yorkville won, Madrigal second, Ragana third; time 2:04.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Two Bits won, Fidelio second, Rex third; time 1:52.

Six furlongs: Benjamin won, Rosa H. second, Yardee third; time 1:17½.

Opening at Gardfield Park.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Seven thousand people were at the opening of the spring meeting at Gardfield Park today. It was extremely cold. The track was heavy.

Six furlongs: Blue Banner won, Pagan second, Good-by third; time 1:46.

Six furlongs: Bill Pinkerton won, Bontion second, Woodpecker third; time 1:36½.

Five furlongs: Johnny Greener won, Little Buck second, Freelight third; time 1:20½.

Hessing stakes, worth \$3000—one mile: Blitzen won, Nolos second, Strathmald third; time 2:11½.

Half-mile: Bismarck won, Beatifico second, Johnny Campbell third; time 1:07.

The King's Daughters' Mission Abroad.

NEW YORK, May 21.—On board the steamship Ireland, which sailed for Copenhagen today at noon, were eleven young ladies from St. Louis and Chicago. They are prominent members of the King's Daughters and are going to Russia to distribute money in the famine-stricken districts.

A CLERK'S LITTLE STORY.

He Thinks the Census Bureau is Run Extravagantly.

His Objections to Allens in the Service of Uncle Sam.

Important Soldiers' Home Measure Before the House.

Judge-Advocate-General Remy Mentally Unbalanced—Mrs. Harrison's Illness Caused by the Pressure of White House Duties.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The Census Bureau investigation was resumed today and J. F. Richards, a discharged clerk, testified as to what he considered mismanagement and waste of public money in the division of wealth, debt, taxation and local government, whose chief, T. Campbell Copeland, gave instructions to ascertain various impracticable things, such as exhaustive examinations of State laws to ascertain how many States had laws for the imprisonment of mothers of bastard children until they revealed the name of the child's father. Witness estimated that \$20,000 to \$30,000 was thrown away in printed worthless papers on the subject as well as \$35,000 or \$40,000 expended in the collection of worthless school statistic matter. He thought at least \$100,000 had been wasted in the division.

Witness had trouble with Copeland in regard to an article which criticized the latter as an alien and incompetent and witness placed an American flag inscribed "Protection to American Industries," on the platform in the office as a protest against Copeland. Witness was assigned to the agricultural division. There he found that when the enumerators returned statistics stating that farmers had produced so much sugar the clerks told them to alter the schedules and put in so much molasses, as it must be assumed that they also produced molasses, so if the farmer returned molasses; sugar was to be inserted.

The testimony of the witness showed that he had considerable trouble in the office and finally he was dismissed. Adjourned.

Col. Remy Deranged.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The World has the following: "Col. William E. Remy, Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, is reported to be mentally deranged at Washington and under treatment at the Marine hospital. There his ailment is said to be nervous prostration, the result of overwork. While at the Gilsey House, in the early part of the month, it is learned tonight, Col. Remy behaved in a very eccentric manner."

Mrs. Harrison's Illness.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, says that Mrs. Harrison is suffering from complete nervous exhaustion, the result of three years' social duty at the White House. Her constitution has been weakened by the grip, bronchitis and rheumatism. While her condition is not at all alarming, it will be many weeks before she is fully recovered.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] House—After routine business the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for the statue of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and placed on the calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Forney's amendment providing that the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers apply the excess over \$5 a month of the pensions of all inmates to the support of the homes, except where an inmate has a dependent wife, child or parent, was adopted—96 to 98—after vigorous opposition.

After unimportant amendments had been presented and acted upon, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the General Conference at Omaha.

OMAHA (Nebr.), May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Bishop Andrews presided at today's session of the Methodist General Conference. It was decided to elect two secretaries for the Freedmen's Aid Society instead of one.

The report of the Committee on Epworth League was adopted. It provides for its government by a board of control of fifteen members, including one bishop, with the local leagues under the supervision of the annual conferences.

Dr. J. C. Hartzell and Dr. C. M. Grandison were chosen secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The discipline was amended to allow young people's societies of Christian Endeavor to organize as branches of the Epworth League. After some further discussion on Epworth League matters, in which it was decided that presiding elders should carefully watch after the welfare of all league branches.

Dr. Hayes of Tennessee, a colored delegate created a stir by accusing Rev. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald of Boston, of insulting colored men through the columns of his paper. Rev. Mr. Parkhurst explained that he only meant a little friendly advice, and the matter was thus smoothed over.

This was Sunday-school day at the Methodist conference. A large number of children and several prominent Sunday-school workers took part in the exercises. This evening the Epworth League was given the right-of-way. Bishop Fitzgerald presided and able orators addressed a large audience.

Shipping Miners to Cour d'Alene.

DELIETH, May 21.—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly action was taken regarding a large number of

Great Reductions in Rates

Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort

\$15.00 per week for \$3.00 per day rooms, if occupied by two. Others in proportion. If occupied by the most attractive resort in California.

The New Salt Water Swimming Tanks. Under a glass roof, are the finest and most elegant in California, having large, sunny dressing-rooms and every convenience attached. Constant streams of hot and cold salt water flowing into the tanks. These baths are very strengthening.

Surf Bathing. On a splendid, hard, sandy beach, with more regular breakers, water is as deep as the surf at Santa Cruz and no underflow.

Barracudas and Spanish Mackerel fishing boats about April 1st. The finest on the coast. Tourists should remember that the Hotel del Coronado is open all the year, and that after the other winter resorts close instead of going north they will find the most delightful weather and every attraction at Coronado.

ROUND-Trip TICKETS. From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all \$21.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 or \$3.50 room. Privilege longer stay at \$2.50 per day.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 N. Spring St. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 129 N. Spring St., or at First-Post Depot; at all other points, Local R. R. Agents.

Pacific Mail Steamers call four times monthly, and tourists can go east via San Francisco or Panama.

E. S. BARBOCK, Manager Hotel del Coronado.

men being shipped from and through here by the Northern Pacific to Cour d'Alene, the scene of the mining strike. The assembly will endeavor to prevent any more shipments. Employment agents here say they have already secured a large number to the mines. The original order, which called for 800 men, was increased to 1200, and now calls for 3000. They are being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

THAT PASSED DIVIDEND.

Trouble Brewing Among Northern Pacific Stockholders.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The passing of the dividend on Northern Pacific preferred stock generally meets with approval on Wall Street. From Philadelphia, however, come whispers of dissatisfaction. One prominent brokerage house summarized the complaints in the following circular to its customers:

Under the old reorganization plan it was provided that all sums diverted from the earnings spent on the property should be reimbursed to the preferred stockholders as original bondholders. This policy was recognized in the scrip dividend of 11 per cent. in 1882 and again in 1889 or 1890, when \$3,347,000 in new consolidated bonds was set aside for the benefit of the preferred stock. At the latter time Villard persuaded the preferred stockholders that it would be wise to allow that \$3,347,000 in bonds to remain as a reserve against a possible deficiency in earnings. The promise was not kept, and the dividend is now passed. That \$3,347,000 belonged to the preferred stockholders, not as a favor, but as a right, and we think it due them at once. It would be singular if a suit were not brought to compel the immediate distribution of the bonds. If it were successful, the preferred stockholders would be paid in full. The bonds sold around 77 per cent.

MERCIER'S METHODS.

How the ex-Premier Squandered Quebec's Available Assets.

QUEBEC, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The disclosures made in the Legislature by Treasurer Hall respecting ex-Premier Mercier's methods of financing have created great indignation. Mercier and his treasurer were in the habit of reporting each year to the house cash balances on hand, but used up four ordinary expenditures, large amounts of trust funds and railway guarantee deposits, which, with loans made by the bank, increased the debt of the province. The net debt for the last year of Mercier's government from \$11,000,000 to more than \$24,000,000.

There is an annual deficit of over \$1,000,000 which must be provided for each year. The annual expenditure was increased from less than \$4,000,000 in 1887, to over \$8,000,000 in 1891.

FLORIDA ENTERPRISE.

Part of Next Season's Oranges to be Shipped to England.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Favorable progress is reported in a movement of Florida orange-growers to ship fruit direct to England. Their fruit, it is claimed, will reach the English market before the Mediterranean fruit comes in. Two steamers now in the Mediterranean trade are already chartered to load at the South shore in October, and if their cargoes are marketed probably other steamers will follow.

It is proposed to advance growers \$1 per box on oranges. The freight rate and all expenses, based on the amount paid for chartering the steamers, will amount to 90 cents a box. E. L. Goodsell of this city is now in Florida completing the details.

Corn Booms at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Corn sold today at 71 cents a bushel for May delivery, making one of the greatest jumps ever known in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade.

One and one-half cents was bid, a rise of exactly 1½ cents since last night. A rumor was floating about that P. D. Armour was caught short in May corn.

Canadian Pacific will issue Bonds.

TORONTO, May 21.—A cablegram to the Globe says that the Canadian Pacific will issue \$2,000,000 of perpetual 4 per cent. debentures at 101, to take up outstanding obligations, most of which bear a higher rate of interest.

Millionaire Pullman's Mother Dead.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mrs. Pullman, mother of George M. Pullman, the sleeping-car magnate, died here this morning.



In Full Blast.

Our great hat sale during the last week was appreciated by all because we have the largest variety of HATS in the city at CORRECT PRICES. Come and see our display in

Underwear, Hose, Neckwear and Negligee Shirts.

Now is the Time.

Have You a Good Bible?

EDWARD T. Cook

140 N. Spring-st., Los Angeles.

THE ONLY—Distinctively Religious Book House in Southern California.

Oxford Bibles, Bagster Bibles, Collins's Bibles, Reference Bibles, Teachers' Bibles, Revised Bibles, Testaments, Psalms

Etc., in all sizes, prices and styles of binding.

Devotional Books Scripture Texts, S. S. Cards, Religious Lesson Rolls, and other religious goods.

Special Prices During the Mills Meetings.

Atlantic and Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE

FREIGHT ONLY, BETWEEN . . . New York and San Francisco

(Via Straits of Magellan.)

Stopping at . . . REDONDO . . . For Los Angeles and San Diego Cargo.

TO NEW YORK—The first-class American Steel Steamship

MINEOLA

Will sail from San Francisco on or about JUNE 10, and from REDONDO about JUNE 12.

LOW FREIGHT RATES. LENGTH OF VOYAGE ABOUT 62 DAYS.

Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco Agents. Barber & Co., 31 and 33 Broadway, New York Agents.

Childs & Walton, Agts.

GABEL :: THE :: TAILOR

250 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

TYLISH PRING AND SUMMER SUITS

—TO ORDER—

\$12.50 AND UP FASHIONABLE—FANTY TO ORDER—\$3

Fashion Stables.

Finest Livery Outfit in the City! Electric Lighted! Fire Proof! Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month. Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hack or coupes at all hours. Telephone 751.

NEWTON & BEST, : : Props.

212 E. FIRST ST.

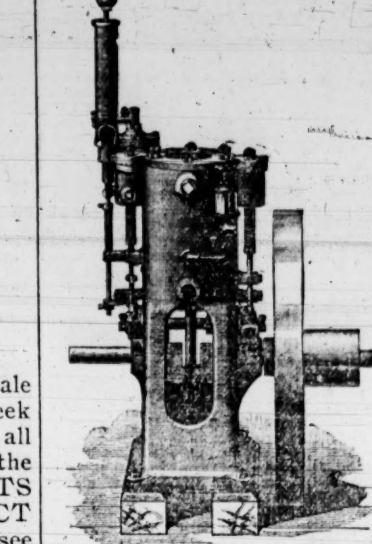
PIONEER TRUCK CO.

NO. 3 MARKET STREET.

Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address.

TELEPHONE 137.

DO YOU Want Water to Irrigate?



We can guarantee to furnish water for irrigating large tracts of land cheaply when water is not too far below the surface of the ground. We are prepared to contract with land-owners for the furnishing of pumping plants for raising water in any quantity. Not at the rate of \$1000.00 per inch, but at a cost of from \$25.00 to \$100.00 per inch. Do you want an estimate? If so call and see us or write giving particulars. We carry a large line of

Reliable Gas and Gasoline Engines

of all sizes; also a full line of the most economical power pumps made for the raising of water in large quantities. If you want an engine for any kind of light manufacturing, operating incandescent light plants for hotel or private residences, for mining, boring, ar-tesian wells, etc. Call and see us. We guarantee satisfaction.

S.W. LUITWEILER 200-202 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Warm Weather

Has come to stay with us. Buy one of our "Style and Comfort"

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

An Interesting Address by Hon. Warner Miller.

What the Company Has Done and Its Future Programme.

A Work Which Should Interest Every Patriotic American.

The Great Benefits of the Canal to People of the Pacific Coast—Will It Pay?—The Canal and the Government.

Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, accompanied by his secretary, Louis Chable, who represents the company in Costa Rica.

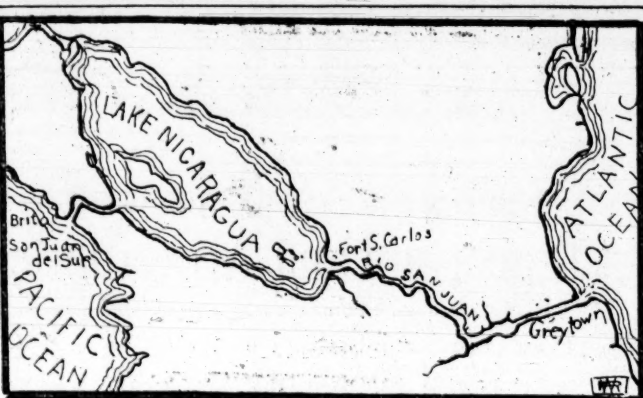
Mr. Miller, who for two years has been active in pushing the work of the company, which was incorporated in Denver about five years ago, left New



Hon. Warner Miller.

New York on the 25th of April, delivering addresses at Minneapolis, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco. He leaves tomorrow for San Diego, thence to San Antonio and Galveston, at which latter place the people take much interest in the enterprise. From Galveston Mr. Miller will go to the Nicaragua Canal convention, which convenes at St. Louis June 2.

Mr. Miller is a gentleman of distinguished appearance and nervous constitution. He is evidently thoroughly



Map of the Nicaragua Canal.

Following is a table of distances in nautical miles between commercial ports of the world, and distances saved by the Nicaragua Canal, compiled from data furnished by the United States Hydrographic Office. The length of sailing routes are approximate only.

Between	Around Cape Horn or Sailing Vessel	Via Nicaragua Canal	Advantage over Sailing Vessel	Advantage over Steamship
New York and San Francisco	13,680	13,174	506	8,267
Puerto Rico	13,935	13,174	761	8,267
San Francisco	13,935	13,174	761	8,267
Bering Straits	15,705	7,402	8,303	8,303
Acapulco	11,555	3,043	8,512	8,512
Mazatlan	12,037	3,075	8,962	8,962
Hong Kong	13,750	10,985	2,765	8,962
Yokohama	13,217	9,227	3,990	8,962
Melbourne	13,760	12,830	930	2,988
Auckland	13,760	11,500	2,260	3,137
Honolulu	15,480	13,290	2,190	3,137
Callao	10,400	3,744	6,656	8,962
Guayaquil	10,300	3,237	7,063	8,962
Valparaiso	9,420	2,814	6,606	8,962
New Orleans and San Francisco	16,000	13,529	2,471	9,392
Acapulco	11,820	2,285	9,535	9,392
Callao	10,025	2,913	7,112	9,392
Valparaiso	8,805	2,254	6,551	9,392
Liverpool and San Francisco	15,820	13,494	2,326	9,392
Acapulco	11,820	2,285	9,535	9,392
Mazatlan	12,037	3,075	8,962	9,392
Auckland	12,130	11,010	1,120	948
Guayaquil	10,300	3,237	7,063	948
Callao	9,420	2,814	6,606	948
Valparaiso	8,805	2,254	6,551	948
Honolulu	15,480	13,290	2,190	4,473
Yokohama	13,217	10,447	2,770	2,558
Western port of canal to San Francisco				2,700
Portland				3,345
Puerto Rico				3,458
Valparaiso				2,807
Callao				1,351
Yokohama				7,050
Length of canal (in nautical miles)				147
New York to eastern port of canal				4,780
Liverpool				5,127
Hamburg				5,127
San Francisco				4,691
New Orleans				1,300

imbued with the great importance of the enterprise which he represents, and knows how to inculcate others with some of his enthusiasm.

AT THE THEATRE.

Mr. Miller addressed a large audience last evening at the Los Angeles Theatre under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the prominent citizens on the platform were C. M. Wells, H. J. Wells, Maj. E. W. Jones, Col. H. G. Otis, Judge Shaw, C. White Mortimer, Stephen M. White, P. Beaudry, Dr. Griffin, Walter S. Moore, W. H. Workman, A. W. Francisco, C. W. Patterson, and many others.

At the rear of the stage were hung two large canvas maps, illustrating the canal route and the distances by this and other routes to various ports. These maps were referred to by Mr. Miller in the course of his address. At the rear of the stage was a large American flag.

The speaker was introduced in a few words by C. M. Wells, president of the Chamber of Commerce. "One of the most distinguished citizens of the State of New York," he added that it was not so much the personality of the man as the magnitude and importance of the enterprise which he represented that had attracted this audience, and referred briefly to the great advantages which would accrue to California on the completion of the canal.

Mr. Miller then delivered his address, of which the following is a condensed report:

MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.

It is now quite ten years since I was here, said Mr. Miller in a city so changed that I should have passed through it without recognizing it. It gives me great pleasure to meet here many gentlemen from my State. New Yorkers are found everywhere. They seem to be a fact of life, and the best portions of the country. Were I not so old I might be disposed to cast in my lot on the

Pacific Coast. I should feel at home here. I have been especially pleased to meet here many gentlemen from my State. New Yorkers are found everywhere. They seem to be a fact of life, and the best portions of the country. Were I not so old I might be disposed to cast in my lot on the

I find a responsive voice on the Pacific Coast when I speak of the Nicaragua Canal. You are not more interested in this enterprise than Eastern people, but you appreciate it more thoroughly than they, because you are further removed from the centers of commerce. You would be benefited more than any one can tell you—more than I can tell you. It is the most important subject for you that can be mentioned.

A passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been sought for 400 years. Columbus set out to find a new route to the Orient. He was disappointed when his course was stopped half way, and spent his life trying to find a passage. After him many other navigators attempted the same thing, trying every bay, river, and opening on the Atlantic. Only within the past two weeks Puget Sound has celebrated its discovery. That was thought, at first, to be a new passage through the continent.

Finally, 300 years ago, the Pacific Ocean was discovered, and soon after the creation of an artificial channel began to be discussed. Time passed on till De Lesseps, that great man, having constructed the Suez Canal, took up the question of a canal between North and South America.

Our Government began the consideration of the question during Jackson's Presidency, and every Government, except that of Lincoln, has held the subject under consideration. President Grant sent a message to Congress which resulted in appropriations and surveys of the isthmus. The result of the surveys was put before a commission of army and navy officers at Washington, which reported that a feasible route for a canal was by Lake Nicaragua and San Juan. Immediately after, De Lesseps called a conference in Paris to consider the question of a canal. Our Government sent representatives, who gave their opinion that it was impossible to build by way of Panama. However, the French persisted and the disastrous result we know. We all regret it, for we admire pluck and enterprise. Gen. Grant declared the Panama Canal impossible, and he died took part in a canal enterprise via Nicaragua.

The administration of President Arthur considered a treaty to give the United States right-of-way and ownership of a canal by way of Nicaragua. It was not ratified.

Afterward a number of citizens obtained a favorable concession and got a charter from Congress, creating it a corporation. From that has come the present movement.

Thorough surveys were made by army engineers during three years, costing nearly \$300,000. The result is shown in the map which you see. Up to date \$5,000,000 has been expended. The harbor of Greytown has been dredged, and a pier, or breakwater, built 1000 feet long, which will be extended to 5000 feet. The company has collected the largest dredging plant in the world, has built twelve miles of railroad into the interior; built many storehouses

the minimum depth of the Nicaragua Canal will be thirty feet, sufficient for the largest vessels.

Beyond the question of profit, the canal would be of great importance to the United States from a National standpoint. Had the recent trouble with Chili resulted in war, we should have had the canal badly. We must have the canal or two navies, and the latter would be much more expensive.

In Germany the government is constructing a canal across Schleswig-Holstein, from the mouth of the Elbe to Kiel, to a depth of thirty feet, saving 700 miles of sailing. They are expending \$100,000,000 on this work, chiefly as a means of defense. If Germany can spend \$100,000,000 to save 700 miles of sailing, how much can we afford to spend on a canal that will save 8000 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific?

Looking at the map, you see that Cape Horn is further south than the Cape of Good Hope, so that the saving by Nicaragua is greater than by Suez. The saving from England to India is less than half that which we would save by Nicaragua.

The speaker then referred to the distances by various routes, which are given in tabular form.

CHANGES IT WOULD MAKE.

You on the Pacific Coast are farther from the great markets of the world than any other people with whom you come into competition. India and Japan are not the farthest ports of the earth, but you are on this Coast, up to Puget Sound. Your chairman has rightly called attention to the great change which would be to the commercial status of California could be cut loose and floated into the center of the Mississippi Valley.

There was no doubt that the canal would be a great benefit to the country traversed by the Erie Canal. That canal cost the State of New York over \$800,000,000 and now kept out of toll at a cost of \$1,000,000 per annum. But that canal has made New York the commercial metropolis of the world, and will make it the commercial metropolis of the world.

Out of that great harbor go exports of over \$1,500,000,000 annually to all parts of the world. All this trade is done by the Erie Canal. On the great lakes more tonnage passes up and down than goes from the great ports of Liverpool and London. [Applause.]

Here you have an unbroken and fertile soil, which you scarcely yet begin to appreciate. The State of Washington alone produces more wheat than you, and it is of wheat per annum. How much more might be produced here if freight were cheaper.

The world wants the timber of the Pacific Coast. In two years there will be no more white pine on the Atlantic. Europe is also becoming exhausted. There is a crop much of which is maturing for five centuries. Nature has produced it for you. All you have to do is to harvest it, but to make it a profitable business you must have a market at your doors. Transportation must be reasonable. In Oregon the timber on the stump is worth from 50 cents to \$1.00 per 1000. Similar timber on the stump in New York would be cheap at \$5 a thousand. The timber grown there does not compare with ours. With quick and cheap freights, the value of our timber would be increased perhaps \$1 a thousand, but let us say—that you call it—"two cents" a thousand. What that difference of 25 cents would build the canal twice over, and leave a handsome surplus besides.

In my speeches I never attempt to exaggerate the benefits which will come to the people from this great work. Were I to attempt to set it forth in figures—the benefits to the country—the benefits to the people—would be so enormous that it would make the matter no plainer, as these figures would be too immense for your minds to grasp. A gentleman in New York said: "The day the canal is opened all the property on the Pacific Coast will be increased over 100 per cent. in value." [Applause.]

As aforesaid, the benefits are in dollars and cents. There is a quickening to the pulses of the people by being in close contact with the markets of the world.

A FUTURE POSSIBILITY.

Perhaps you in Los Angeles will one day do as Manchester has done—dig a canal to the ocean. I am still in the canal business. I will come over and dig it for you. [Applause.] But take care of the present port, and put on an ocean racer. You can then make the trip to New York in ten days. By an ordinary freight steamer it would be done in six weeks.

If this great Coast up to Puget Sound is to be developed it can only be done by a quick and cheap water transportation. You may build a thousand railroads, but they will never carry your heavy products 3000 miles at a rate that will make it profitable to you.

You want more population. You have room for the population of the United States, but have only a little over 2,000,000. The Coast has grown slowly during the past twenty years. The roseate visions of the early settlers will not be realized until you have cheap water transportation. Five years after the canal is opened the Pacific Coast will have doubled its numbers and quadrupled within ten years.

But it is waste of time to tell you what you all know. You feel the great disadvantages under which you labor. Your present profits are small. The transportation companies [Applause.]

This company is making an honest effort to complete this work. We have raised and expended \$5,000,000. The first \$1,000,000 work for me to raise it, the work is far away. A year ago I came to this Coast and received quite a large subscription. Since then I have collected about a million dollars. The company has decided to ap-

pling 2 1/2 miles long and 240 feet deep. We have taken samples of rock and estimated the cost of the work. The cost of the work is much simpler than earthwork, such as they had at Panama. The cutting will require from four to five years. It is upon this cutting that the time necessary to finish this canal depends. This rock is not wasted. We require much of it to build the breakwater at Greytown, and for the great dam on the San Juan, 1000 to 1200 feet long and 65 feet wide.

As stated, from the lake there is uninterrupted navigation to the lake, except two rapids. There is clear sailing sixty-five miles across the lake to the point where the old transportation company ran in the days of '49. Clearance brought people to the western side of the lake, where they were taken by mules to the Pacific.

The canal leaves the western shore of the lake by the lowest point in the range between Alaska and Cape Horn, being only forty feet in elevation. It runs through a beautiful country, holding a few rapids. There are locks which let the water down to the level of the Pacific. At Brito the canal enters the lake. There is a natural breakwater a mile long. Another will be built, and a harbor dredged between them.

Our work has proved that this is the most healthy route of Central America. The trade winds blow continuously at Greytown. There is not a day without wind, and consequently, no malaria. This gives the canal a great advantage over Panama. Again, sailing vessels can approach the harbor of Greytown at all times. There has been sickness among the men. When men are sailing they are thoroughly cared for at the hospital, as if they were in the army or navy. [Applause.] Sixteen hundred negroes were working four months in a swamp and only two died during that time. The temperature at the lake has never gone above 87° or below 70°, or at Greytown above 87° or below 65°.

FINANCIAL FEATURES.

The money expended by the company has been obtained by public subscription from men who have faith in the enterprise. As to whether the canal will pay or not, here are a few figures in regard to the Suez Canal.

In 1870 there passed through the Suez Canal 480 vessels, with a tonnage of 436,600 tons, the gross receipts being \$4,345,758. In 1891 there were 4906 vessels, of 8,600,000 tonnage, the receipts being \$18,451,504. In 1891, an average year, the cost of maintenance of the Suez Canal was a fraction over \$1,000,000. The annual net revenue of the Suez company for a series of years, have been upward of \$12,000,000, and for this year are estimated at \$15,000,000. The quotation on the Paris bourse of the 1500 shares of the Suez company is \$7200. The last dividend was at the rate of 20 per cent.

There is tonnage new and increasing, tributary to the Nicaragua Canal, amounting to more than 8,000,000 tons per annum. Reckoning only 6,000,000 tons per annum, at \$2 per ton—the charge made at Suez—the annual income would be \$12,000,000. The cost of maintenance would not be over \$1,000,000, which would leave \$11,000,000, or 55 per cent, per annum, on a capitalization of \$200,000,000.

NATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The minimum depth of the Nicaragua Canal will be thirty feet, sufficient for the largest vessels.

Beyond the question of profit, the canal would be of great importance to the United States from a National standpoint. Had the recent trouble with Chili resulted in war, we should have had the canal badly. We must have the canal or two navies, and the latter would be much more expensive.

In Germany the government is constructing a canal across Schleswig-Holstein, from the mouth of the Elbe to Kiel, to a depth of thirty feet, saving 700 miles of sailing. They are expending \$100,000,000 on this work, chiefly as a means of defense. If Germany can spend \$100,000,000 to save 700 miles of sailing, how much can we afford to spend on a canal that will save 8000 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific?

Looking at the map, you see that Cape Horn is further south than the Cape of Good Hope, so that the saving by Nicaragua is greater than by Suez. The saving from England to India is less than half that which we would save by Nicaragua.

The speaker then referred to the distances by various routes, which are given in tabular form.

CHANGES IT WOULD MAKE.

You on the Pacific Coast are farther from the great markets of the world than any other people with whom you come into competition. India and Japan are not the farthest ports of the earth, but you are on this Coast, up to Puget Sound. Your chairman has rightly called attention to the great change which would be to the commercial status of California could be cut loose and floated into the center of the Mississippi Valley.

There was no doubt that the canal would be a great benefit to the country traversed by the Erie Canal. That canal cost the State of New York over \$800,000,000 and now kept out of toll at a cost of \$1,000,000 per annum. But that canal has made New York the commercial metropolis of the world, and will make it the commercial metropolis of the world.

Out of that great harbor go exports of over \$1,500,000,000 annually to all parts of the world. All this trade is done by the Erie Canal. On the great lakes more tonnage passes up and down than goes from the great ports of Liverpool and London. [Applause.]

Here you have an unbroken and fertile soil, which you scarcely yet begin to appreciate. The State of Washington alone produces more wheat than you, and it is of wheat per annum. How much more might be produced here if freight were cheaper.

The world wants the timber of the Pacific Coast. In two years there will be no more white pine on the Atlantic. Europe is also becoming exhausted. There is a crop much of which is maturing for five centuries. Nature has produced it for you. All you have to do is to harvest it, but to make it a profitable business you must have a market at your doors. Transportation must be reasonable. In Oregon the timber on the stump is worth from 50 cents to \$1.00 per 1000. Similar timber on the stump in New York would be cheap at \$5 a thousand. The timber grown there does not compare with ours. With quick and cheap freights, the value of our timber would be increased perhaps \$1 a thousand, but let us say—that you call it—"two cents" a thousand. What that difference of 25 cents would build the canal twice over, and leave a handsome surplus besides.

In my speeches I never attempt to exaggerate the benefits which will come to the people from this great work. Were I to attempt to set it forth in figures—the benefits to the country—the benefits to the people—would be so enormous that it would make the matter no plainer, as these figures would be too immense for your minds to grasp. A gentleman in New York said: "The day the canal is opened all the property on the Pacific Coast will be increased over 100 per cent. in value." [Applause.]

As aforesaid, the benefits are in dollars and cents. There is a quickening to the pulses of the people by being in close contact with the markets of the world.

A FUTURE POSSIBILITY.

Perhaps you in Los Angeles will one day do as Manchester has done—dig a canal to the ocean. I am still in the canal business. I will come over and dig it for you. [Applause.] But take care of the present port, and put on an ocean racer. You can then make the trip to New York in ten days. By an ordinary freight steamer it would be done in six weeks.

If this great Coast up to Puget Sound is to be developed it can only be done by a quick and cheap water transportation. You may build a thousand railroads, but they will never carry your heavy products 3000 miles at a rate that will make it profitable to you.

You want more population. You have room for the population of the United States, but have only a little over 2,000,000. The Coast has grown slowly during the past twenty years. The roseate visions of the early settlers will not be realized until you have cheap water transportation. Five years after the canal is opened the Pacific Coast will have doubled its numbers and quadrupled within ten years.

But it is waste of time to tell you what you all know. You feel the great disadvantages under which you labor. Your present profits are small. The transportation companies [Applause.]

This company is making an honest effort to complete this work. We have raised and expended \$5,000,000. The first \$1,000,000 work for me to raise it, the work is far away. A year ago I came to this Coast and received quite a large subscription. Since then I have collected about a million dollars. The company has decided to ap-

Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar; It is strongest in wholesome leavening power; It has the best keeping qualities and is the most economical; It contains no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substance; All the ingredients used are published on the label.

Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING!!

GOLDMAN BROTHERS

—THE— LEADING TAILORS

118 South Spring, LOS ANGELES, - - CAL

CONSUMPTION.

There is a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so long in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles free, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their names and P. O. address. T. A. Stearns, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

peal to the American people. We are issuing bonds of \$100, \$500 and \$1000. The people of San Francisco have given me a cordial reception, and the Bank of California has taken the agency of the company there.

SOME SAY: Why does not the Government build the canal? Some say we are seeking a monopoly. Some say that we would be a monopoly. If completed as a private enterprise, we could not charge greater tolls than the Suez Canal, for we come in competition with it. At Suez the tolls are \$2 a ton. At the opening they were \$2.50 a ton. The English government is one of the largest owners of the Suez Canal. The shares cost \$24,000,000 and are now worth \$219,000,000.

The United States Government gave our company a charter. The company has nothing further to request. I was asked by some Senator upon what terms the Government could come in, buy the stock and push the work. This proposition exists in writing and can be referred to if necessary. My answer was that if the Government thought it needed the canal they could have it for what we had expended and the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War had produced a bill in the same form. It remains for Congress to say what it wants. We propose to go right on. Those who put in their money are safe, in the same way.

Although the company has a valuable franchise, which I believe we could have sold in Europe for from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the officers of this corporation, being patriotic American citizens—I say it without boasting—preferred to give this Government to the people of the United States. We cannot, however, pause in our work.

I know that some people and a few capitalists in this State have been looking for something about monopoly in connection with this enterprise, and I felt bound to make this short explanation.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions. You will be given an opportunity to subscribe for stock at a later date.

Before offering this investment to English capitalists, I made up my mind to offer it to the American people. [Applause.] I pledge fidelity and integrity as far as my connection with the enterprise is concerned.

The speaker concluded with thanks to the audience for their attention, and a graceful compliment to Los Angeles and Southern California. He was greeted at the close, with warm applause.

Mr. Wells invited those who wished to become acquainted with Mr. Miller to step on the stage, and many did so.

There is danger in a cold more than ever when your blood is bad. It makes things easy for Consumption. But there is a cure for it. Dr. E. T. Barber's Golden Medical Discovery. A positive cure for Cough, Asthma and all lingering Coughs, but for Consumption itself in all its early stages. It is reasonable. All these diseases depend on tainted blood. Consumption is simply Lung-Scrofula. And for every form of scrofula and blood-taint, "Discovery" is a certain remedy. It is so certain, that its makers guarantee it to be a cure, in every case, or the money is refunded. It is a medicine that is certain, this can be done.

There is a cure for Catarrh, too, no matter what you have been led to believe. If there isn't, your case, you'll get \$500 cash. It is a bona fide offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. E. T. Barber's Catarrh Remedy. They are willing to take the risk—your cure is guaranteed. Write for the medicine.

AD. FRESE & CO., Manufacturing Opticians.

509 S. Spring St., Bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.

We grind lenses to suit all defects of vision and guarantee our work.

NO SATISFACTION, NO PAY!

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and complete treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also a box and pills, a positive cure for external, internal, blind or bleeding, itching, chronic, recent or hereditary Piles. The remedy has never been known to fail. It is a cure for \$5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with a box. To refund the money, if not cured. Send stamp for sample. Guarantee issued by F. HEINZMAN, Druggist, sole agent, 222 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists!

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch comprising 2000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Alameda County, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co.'s and will be sold in tracts to suit. Send P. O. order to Stephens & Printz, Gen. Agts., 2304 South Spring St.

Agents Wanted

A complete garment worn under the coat or skirt, protecting the clothing from perspiration, Chaparran Dress Shields, one pair doing the work of six. Misses' Bust Measures 28x33, 30x36, 32x39, \$1. Send P. O. order to Stephens & Printz, Gen. Agts., 2304 South Spring St.

Excels in Artistic Photography.

SEPIA PORTRAITS, Medal and Diplomas awarded for superiority. 220 South Spring Street, opp. Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

MANHOOD RESTORED "Nerve Seeds."

Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Weakness, Nervousness, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Night Emissions, Quickness, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, All Grains and loss of power of the Generative Organ in either sex caused by over-indulgence, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infertility, Consumption and Insanity. Put a convenient remedy in your pocket. Send by mail in plain package to any address for \$1, or 6 for \$5. (With every \$5 order we will send you a copy of our "Nerve Seeds" book.)

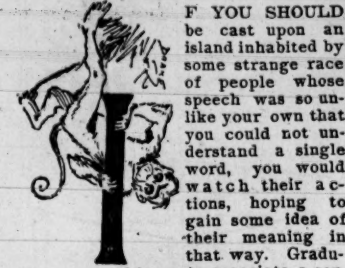
CIRCULAR FREE. Address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Los Angeles, Cal., by—GODFREY & MOORE, Druggists, 108 S. Spring St.

MONKEY TALK.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON THROUGH THE PHONOGRAPH.

By H. L. Garner.



ALLY YOU WOULD learn to associate a certain sound with a monkey, and then you would be able to understand the sound without seeing the act. It is in such a way that the missionaries often have to learn to converse with strange and savage tribes. It is a very similar way that I have learned to talk with monkeys, only I have had to resort to some very novel means of doing my part of the talking, which I shall describe presently.

It had been my belief for many years that animals of the same kind could talk to each other. I thought if I could learn to talk they might come to understand me. I thought if I could learn to talk they might come to understand me. I thought if I could learn to talk they might come to understand me.



At the Phonograph.

greater number and variety of sounds than any other animal, so far as I could determine, and I set out to learn to make those sounds as well as I could.

But I soon found that each kind of monkey had a set of sounds of its own, and also that a very few of them could be imitated by the human voice. But I hoped to learn the meanings of some of them and see if they were really speech. I tried very hard, but I could not imitate them at all.

At last I fell upon a plan by which I could find out what they meant. I was a great big grandfather monkey. I was a great big grandfather monkey. I was a great big grandfather monkey.

I put old Mrs. Monkey into a small cage and removed her to another part of the building where her mate could not hear her. Then I got her to talk some of her sounds into the horn of the phonograph, and I recorded them on the machine. Then I placed the machine near the cage and Mr. Monkey was and repeated the record.

He instantly began to hunt for her. He hunted in the horn and all around it for his mate. Then he would turn away in disgust and then he would be playing a joke on him; and then again when that horn would squeak and chatter so much like his mate he would venture back to it and try again to find her. Then he would peep into the horn and listen. Then he would jump in and make a sound as he could. Then he would feel all around outside the horn. But he could not find her. He seemed to entertain a kind of suspicion that I was the cause of all this trouble, and he kept one eye on me, and when I would go about the cage he would throw his milk pan at me and then return to the horn to hunt again.

This experiment was made in Washington, and while it was very interesting, it was not very practical. Yet it was the first practical step ever taken by man to solve that great problem of speech, which most men thought had no solution. It was the first time that any sound of the lower animals was ever put on record by any means whatever.

I next went to Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities and made records of many kinds of monkeys. Then I would take the sounds made by a monkey in Chicago and repeat them by the phonograph to a monkey of the same kind in Charleston, and notice what that monkey would do. Moreover, I would sit and repeat sounds to myself until they were perfectly familiar, and then I would try to imitate them. I finally was able to imitate a few of the sounds well enough to make a monkey know what I said to him.

By watching carefully what a monkey would do at certain sounds, I eventually gained an idea as to the meaning of these sounds.

Rooney. Well, one of the sounds which I had learned from my phonograph cylinder I repeated to Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, and I found that Mrs. Rooney would come to the door of the cage and put her face close up to mine and repeat the same sound, but Mr. Pat did not seem to be much interested. When I would quit saying the sound Mrs. Rooney would jump up and down with both feet and repeat it very loud; then when I would say it she would get down and put her face up to the door and then I would repeat it after me. But I have no idea of the meaning of it, only it would invariably cause her to come to the door to me, while Mr. Rooney would only come occasionally and then walk away, apparently not perfectly pleased with my presence. I have sometimes wondered if it were not some term of endearment. If I can get a chimpanzee to be with long enough, I feel quite sure I can learn to speak all his sounds.

Last winter I spent some time in Charleston, S.C., and while there I had access to three fine pet monkeys, all brown capuchins, and I shall call them by name, for convenience, although I do not think that monkeys have names among themselves.

Jokes is a large, fine monkey, and he has been many years confined in cages, and has never been thoroughly tamed. Poor fellow, he has evidently been whipped by some former owner; you can see signs of such ill-treatment. When I first went to see him I spoke to him in his own monkey tongue, and he seemed to take a fancy to me. But one day while feeding him I uttered a shrill, piercing sound which I had learned from another capuchin monkey, and which I felt pretty sure was a menace or alarm. Jokes instantly sprang to a perch in the top of his cage. For many weeks I could not induce him to come down while I was near his cage; nor

hat I am in great doubt whether monkeys do this until they have been taught by man to do so; for I have seen many monkeys who had no idea of the act till shown how.

While I am quite well aware that monkeys do many very human-like things, I think they are accredited with many things which they do not really perform. People see them do certain things and they imagine the rest, to make out a complete act.

The chimpanzees in Cincinnati eat their food with knife and fork, drink from a cup and use a napkin, but they have been taught this by man. One of the objects of my studies has been to learn just what their own mental resources are, and what ingenuity they possess without having had any teaching from man, and so far as my own experience goes, and Mr. Stanley and others confirm my opinion, such acts are far in advance of any similar idea. I think they really talk as far as it is actually necessary, but that they have only the very simplest rudiments of speech, and are not capable of carrying on a conversation of any length, that they have only the means of expressing their feelings, and doing this in the very simplest manner.

If a monkey wants something to drink he uses a sound nearly like "k-k-w-w," but if he is angry he uses a sound nearly like "egg," which is quite sharp, and repeats it as rapidly as he can. I think he had made quite a speech, when he had only said over and over this one word. This word, however, is not the alarm or menace which I used on Jokes when I so frightened him.

The Philadelphia garden is a large spider monkey, and I learned one word from her, and when everything is quiet I can go into the monkey house and call her with this peculiar sound, and she will invariably repeat it, and come to me. I used to think that the same kind in Atlanta with tolerable success.

I have not confined my studies to monkeys alone. I have made many phonographic records of other kinds of animals, such as lions, tigers, dogs, cats, parrots, macaws, and many of various races, and among the many records I have made I have some very curious sounds, and I think I shall be able to show that certain kinds of sounds are made by animals that have certain kinds of jaws, and the length of the jaw is an index to the power of speech.

I am aware that many people shake their heads and declare that the sounds made by the lower animals are unlike those made by man, and they try to believe that man alone can talk. But the facts remain the same. In what way would man be injured if it can be shown that other animals can talk? Other animals see, hear, feel, taste and smell as men do; they hunger, thirst and think; they are conscious of pain and pleasure, and are capable of expressing sensations received from without, or concealing within; and we know that the only motive of expression is to convey an idea to another mind. Animals do make voluntary sounds, which others hear and understand, reply to and obey. In what respect is this not "speech"?

Whether we are the creatures of God or "evolution," we are all the effect of one great cause, whatever that may be, and living under the same condition of life and death, and I cannot believe that God or "evolution" has given an ape a good set of vocal organs and not for them. To my mind it is quite as easy to believe that they cannot see or smell as to believe they cannot talk.

Of course, it is difficult for us to fully realize how far inferior their speech is to ours, but when we compare our mental, social and moral state to theirs we find their language in the same degree. Probably just in proportion as animals can think they can express thought. In the evolution of speech, signs were the first means of expression; then signs were supplemented by sounds, perhaps to call attention to the sign, then to emphasize it, and finally sounds were used instead of signs and signs were supplemental. The gestures we use today are vestiges of former modes of speech.

From the fact that monkeys construct a whole sentence with one word of our sound I have coined the word "monophony" to describe their language. Each species has its own peculiar tongue, and they do not seem to try to learn to speak that of any other kind. When two different kinds are caged together they learn to understand but not to speak each other's language.

The same sound does not mean the same thing in all tongues. They produce the sounds with their vocal organs, the same as human speech is produced.

From the rudiments contained in their speech the forms of human speech could be developed. The phonograph reveals many coinciding features. I think I have interpreted six words of the capuchin speech beyond all reasonable doubt, and I shall soon have three or four more. I think they only have nine or ten roots, which are slightly modified in uttering, so they may have in all from thirty to forty words.

I hope this year to make the rounds of the capuchin speech, and I shall soon have three or four more. I think they only have nine or ten roots, which are slightly modified in uttering, so they may have in all from thirty to forty words.



THE LONE FISHERMAN.

His Boat is a Grave for Two.

A TALE OF GUIANA.

By Wolfert Wayne.

[Copyright, 1892, by S. S. McClure. All Rights Reserved.]

His Britannic Majesty's cutter Vixen rode anchor one day in the broad estuary of the Essequibo River near the mouth of the Cayuni.

Maroons and negroes were burning villages, destroying plantations and killing white settlers on country, making their way down toward the coast, intending to drive all the white people from their shores.

So the Vixen had been ordered up from Georgetown, to watch the mouths of the river; a guard of ten men had been sent to a high rocky point overlooking a long reach of the river above; there they had put up a flagstaff to communicate with the vessel by signal.

Capt. Archer, of the Vixen, was a good officer, although inclined to be severe for any neglect of duty or disobedience of orders. To his son, the midshipman, who was to be in command of the picket post, he gave a word of caution as he parted from him.

"We have to deal with a crafty, merciless enemy. You have your written instructions. Follow them strictly. Be vigilant. Signal us at once when a boat of canoe appears coming down the river."

Tom made his bow and took his leave of his father, very proud of his first command on detached duty.

When he got into his boat, with four marines in the bow and six seamen armed with pistols and cutlasses at the oars, he felt as if he could subdue a whole army of black fellows. He opened his orders and read:

"Permit no canoe or boat of any sort to pass your post downward without reporting to the ship by signal. Stop any craft containing blacks or Indians. If they will not stop, who haled, fire upon them. You will remain on duty there until relieved, unless recalled by two guns from the ship."

It was early morning, with a light mist upon the river; two hours had passed in killing Congo flies and mosquitoes in the shade when they heard the report of guns on the river above them.

"There's firing close at hand, sir," shouted the lookout.

"Ah! here's a canoe going by us in the swift water. She came stealing along close into the rocks."

"Archer from above. 'Indians, sir.' 'Fire upon them! Why, you wooden-head, why didn't you hail and stop her!'"

"They—at least, she wouldn't—paddled like the deuce."

"Oh, it was a woman, eh? Signal the ship, quick! Five—six—four—nine—five! Up with them, lively!"

The officer of the deck on board the Vixen was reading to Capt. Archer the numbers of the little flags the moment they unrolled to the breeze. Capt. Archer gave orders:

She had been taken in by a white family at the Waraputa mission. She had suffered terribly in her long journey through the forest. She had been more than a week on the way. She was ill and delirious with fever when found by one of the mission people and had been carried to the house of W. Morgan, the missionary.

In that peaceful home the young girl passed three happy years. She became very much attached to May and Walter Morgan, the young daughter and son. They gave her an English name, Maria, and she soon remembered Waku as the principal figure in some unhappy dream.

One afternoon, when the shadows of the palm trees were growing long and the birds were opening their perfumed cells to the bees, and the great scarlet-winged dragon flies were on a home-ward flight, and the children, tired with play, were asleep in their hammocks on the shady veranda, Maria strolled away to a grove of orange trees by the river.

Suddenly, out of a thick hedge of shrubbery, between her and the house, arose the bushy head and the fierce eyes of Waku.

Another moment he held her firmly by the arm, as he made her walk faster. At a greater distance from the house he began to speak to her.

"I have looked for you, to kill you when I found you alone, to kill those who have kept you from me! I will do so yet if you do not with me—I, your father, am the one to take care of you."

No need to repeat Maria's entreaties; she was soon convinced that her own safety and her white friends of the mission depended on going with this savage. She could not even return to give a last kiss to the sleeping children.

It was not to the old hut on the Corentyne, but to one much nearer on the Macartney mountain side, overlooking the valley of the Essequibo, that Waku took her—three days' journey from the mission.

The feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan may be imagined when night came and passed, and May and Walter cried for the loss of Maria. Walter said a lion or tiger had attacked her in the forest—by which he meant a puma, or jaguar—but the children's parents knew she had been kidnapped again, as they learned presently that Waku had been seen in the neighborhood.

To Maria the contrast between her past life at the mission and that to which she was doomed at Waku's house was terrible at first, but she soon found a good reason for enduring bravely.

Savage negroes, with feathers braided into their spiral twists of wool; Maroons, with hideous tattoo marks on

their faces and armed with clubs set to catch of caymans or sharks, came daily and nightly to consult with Waku.

Maria soon gathered that Waku was planning destruction to the white people of the valley. She kept out of sight as much as possible; for the first few months she had been closely watched by an old negro woman employed for that purpose by Waku, but now she had more freedom.

Every night now she hid in a place where the negroes held their meetings. For two years there had been only dire threatenings, but now the time had come for action.

At the rising of the moon on a certain evening 1000 blacks would begin their march on separate points. Waku as leader would attack the Waraputa Mission; all were to kill, burn and destroy.

INDIAN MARIA'S FIDELITY TO THE MORGANS.

By Wolfert Wayne.

[Copyright, 1892, by S. S. McClure. All Rights Reserved.]

His Britannic Majesty's cutter Vixen rode anchor one day in the broad estuary of the Essequibo River near the mouth of the Cayuni.

Maroons and negroes were burning villages, destroying plantations and killing white settlers on country, making their way down toward the coast, intending to drive all the white people from their shores.

So the Vixen had been ordered up from Georgetown, to watch the mouths of the river; a guard of ten men had been sent to a high rocky point overlooking a long reach of the river above; there they had put up a flagstaff to communicate with the vessel by signal.

Capt. Archer, of the Vixen, was a good officer, although inclined to be severe for any neglect of duty or disobedience of orders. To his son, the midshipman, who was to be in command of the picket post, he gave a word of caution as he parted from him.

"We have to deal with a crafty, merciless enemy. You have your written instructions. Follow them strictly. Be vigilant. Signal us at once when a boat of canoe appears coming down the river."

Tom made his bow and took his leave of his father, very proud of his first command on detached duty.

When he got into his boat, with four marines in the bow and six seamen armed with pistols and cutlasses at the oars, he felt as if he could subdue a whole army of black fellows. He opened his orders and read:

"Permit no canoe or boat of any sort to pass your post downward without reporting to the ship by signal. Stop any craft containing blacks or Indians. If they will not stop, who haled, fire upon them. You will remain on duty there until relieved, unless recalled by two guns from the ship."

It was early morning, with a light mist upon the river; two hours had passed in killing Congo flies and mosquitoes in the shade when they heard the report of guns on the river above them.

"There's firing close at hand, sir," shouted the lookout.

"Ah! here's a canoe going by us in the swift water. She came stealing along close into the rocks."

"Archer from above. 'Indians, sir.' 'Fire upon them! Why, you wooden-head, why didn't you hail and stop her!'"

"They—at least, she wouldn't—paddled like the deuce."

"Oh, it was a woman, eh? Signal the ship, quick! Five—six—four—nine—five! Up with them, lively!"

The officer of the deck on board the Vixen was reading to Capt. Archer the numbers of the little flags the moment they unrolled to the breeze. Capt. Archer gave orders:

The Morgan family, overpowered with grief at the loss of the child, who they believed had perished in the burning house—like many others on that horrible night—made their escape. They embarked the next day in canoes, making their way down the river toward the coast, knowing all too well they were pursued by the blacks.

Maria, the heroic girl, felt that all the neighborhood of the river would be unsafe; she kept well away in the forest until they were several days' journey toward the coast.

When they approached the river again, the abandoned plantations, the ruined homes, were proof that the blacks were ahead of them, and they had to be very cautious. There was no difficulty about food, as that could be had at every clearing. But May was only 6 and Walter 8, so their progress was slow.

On the eighth day of their journey they came upon a small canoe, hidden on a tributary stream a short distance from the river. Maria soon found the paddle, and that night the weary children lay at rest, covered with their blankets. Maria, too, slept, and the boat glided down the river borne by the current.

At the first dawn of day Maria kept close to the shore, and soon forced the canoe under a heavy screen of foliage overhanging from the bank. There the three had another long delicious rest. The carpenter bee knew they were there and told the humming-bird; a squirrel saw them, and a catfish, who liked the cool shade of the spot, saw they were only three tired children fast asleep.

"Far into the night they must have slept, when Maria got up and got the canoe out into the current again. She began to hope all danger was past; the fiery sun came up and faced them in their watery path. Maria saw nothing to alarm her, but she kept close to the shadow of great trees and cliffs whenever she could. The children were talking of home as they lay in the bottom of the canoe and watching the flight of macaws and swift-winged parrots above them, when they were startled by Maria's voice, saying in a low, frightened tone: "Lie down! Cover your heads! Silence!"

The boat was in a strong current, and Maria saw that the canoe was in danger. She paddled it to the shore, and then she saw a group of blacks squatting or lying about a fire on the shelving bank. With all her strength and skill Maria used her paddle, for as she faced partly toward the group she had looked into the fierce eyes of Waku.

Waku, frantic with passion, shouted: "Stop! Stop, or I shoot you dead!" He had to reach his gun first, and the brave girl was by the time sixty yards away. Three guns were fired and two bullets lodged in the canoe. Maria changed her paddle and crossed the current toward the other shore. The negroes had launched their arrows, and six paddles flashed in the yellow glare of the sunlight, coming in swift pursuit; Waku standing in the bow reloading his gun.

Around another rocky point another voice shouted: "But Maria was not to stop then, for the King of England; still it was an English voice. She glanced hurriedly back over her shoulder. She saw the scarlet banner, the cross of St. George, on a flagstaff from the rocky point she had passed a few moments before, but suddenly sight and strength failed her, she drew in the paddle, falling forward at the feet of the frightened children.

"She has fainted from loss of blood; only a flesh wound in the right arm," said the surgeon of the Vixen, shortly after.

Waku was a very foolish negro when he turned his gun upon the marine who hailed him; before he could use it he and two of his companions were badly wounded, and they were soon prisoners on board the Vixen.

When his Britannic Majesty's cutter reached Georgetown again there was a joyful meeting between parents and children within the walls of Fort William Frederick, and here little Maria was safe forever from Waku. She had surely proved her gratitude to the Morgans.

The Money Value of Pure Water. (Engineering Item.) Aside from all sentiment and duty, the importance of pure water may be considered from a pecuniary standpoint. All sanitarians agree that a majority of typhoid fever cases come from polluted water, while some eminent authorities claim that the disease is transmitted only by this agent. A conservative estimate of the value of an average individual to the State is at least \$1,000, so when we consider that about 40,000 persons die annually in the United States from this disease, a loss of more than \$40,000,000 to the Nation is clearly shown. Besides there are about 400,000 cases of this disease each year in our country, which cost the people many millions dollars more. Add to this the expense attached to other diseases that are transmitted by impure water, and the estimate will be swelled to enormous proportions. Every city and town using impure water should consider these facts and hasten to supply its citizens with pure water from public works.

Wondered How He Knew. (Judge.) Mr. Plowshare (approaching hotel clerk's desk.) I'd like to get a room. Clerk (in loud voice.) Front! Mr. Plowshare. No, a back 'n'll do it comes any cheaper. (Sotto voce.) Wonder how he knowed I was deaf.

Looking Better Now. (New York Sun.) "I am glad to see you on your feet again, Mr. Barrows," said Miss Parslaw, graciously. "You looked very bad last time I saw you."

"You must be mistaken, Miss Parslaw," said Barrows. "I have never been ill. Where did you see me last?"

"You were in the park—a horse-back."

"I am glad to see you on your feet again, Mr. Barrows," said Miss Parslaw, graciously. "You looked very bad last time I saw you."

SWEET-PEA GARDENS.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER'S SEVEN LITTLE GARDENS.

(Copyright, 1892, by S. S. McClure. All Rights Reserved.)



Soon as you see your transplanted sweet peas starting afresh, or those you have sown out in the soil are well up, take your little hand-fork and go carefully between their rows to destroy any weeds. Pull up anything you may see that isn't a pea vine.

Now they are ready to "stick," as the farmers would say. If you choose, and nothing better is within your reach, you may use sticks—the dry dead stalks of elder bushes are very good, or small birch or beech, or any branchy stems from the woods, but I think this of which I will tell is the best way.

You can buy at any hardware shop what is called young wire, a women's netting which will not rust, and which you can get in any width from a foot to six feet wide and more. Drive some stout stakes five feet long into the ground, they should be driven a foot deep—at the ends of each row of peas very firmly; then take lengths of this wire two feet wide (because this width will be easiest for you to handle) and nail it with double-pointed tacks to the stout stakes along your rows, near the ground just at the top of your pea plants. You can do this before you fix your stakes in the ground if easier. Put two rows of the wire, one above another, across from stake to stake; you may leave a few inches between the vines will span the little space and reach the top very soon. When they do you must cut the upper shoots so that the stalks will branch from the side and blossom vigorously; not grow all over the top of their supports as they otherwise would do, fourteen or fifteen feet high, till their heads trail on the ground.

By the time they have reached the top, and perhaps before they will begin to blossom if the ground was properly enriched and you have faithfully watered them. Never forget that sweet peas need a plentiful supply of water to make them flourish.

On, when the blossoms break from your green hedges like heavenly-winged angels, and their pure, cool perfume fills all the air, what joy will be yours! You must not cut a tall vase of ground glass if you have such a thing; if not, in some white vase all by themselves, or in a clear crystal glass where the exquisite stems will show. I don't add green leaves if you have them, for the calyx is enough for color. Sometimes I put a few bits of the vine itself with them for variety. But the massed snow of the white sweet peas all by itself is a wondrous apparition of loveliness.

For the pink flowers I have pink glasses of different shapes; the effect is radiant, the whole arrangement melts together in a heavenly harmony.

Or, in a few glasses side by side, I put one end a tall vase of ground glass, in the next the palest rose, next a deeper pink, and so on to the dark rich carmine indivincibles—a most delicious scale of color. Behind these put, in other glasses, a few delicate ferns for a background.

When you mix sweet peas it must be done carefully. The lavender-tinted butterflies and the pale rose Princess Beatrix are enchanting together, the black, purple and carnation superlatively, and each other off, but as a general rule they are most beautiful massed each by itself, clothed each in its own delicate splendor.

Women Who Travel. (Exchange.) An old railroad conductor says: "I have run on a good many different roads. I have been east and west, north and south, and of course I have seen all sorts of people. A New York woman, who had come to New York alone, will pick up some acquaintance before she has been out very long. I do not use the words pick up in an offensive sense. I mean that she knows how to make a new acquaintance readily, and she generally seems to it that her acquaintances do her some good, and she is not hurt by the familiarity either. The Southern woman when traveling is wholly dependent upon the conduct of the train, in which she is traveling. She has to be told when meal-time comes and when to go to bed if she is traveling on a sleeper. The Chicago woman takes her work with her, and she creates the impression that she has left nothing at home. She takes off her bonnet or hat and ties it up as if she thought it was going to get away from her. She has her meals put in a big box. She asks the conductor for the box, and she travels for I never saw one who had the foresight to get a folder before she started, or afterward either. She goes to the water tank every time the train stops. When eating time comes she opens up her box and spreads her table. She has enough to feed an ordinary family. She never throws anything away, but puts the remains back in the line and rolls up the same as carefully as if it contained a prize. The Chicago woman, looks at it, ties it up again, and finally shoves her head over against the window and stretches her body on the seat and goes to sleep. I say sleep. I do not know any other that every time anyone passes along the aisle she raises her head and looks. You can't tell her anything. She needs no assistance in getting off the train when she reaches her destination. I do not know whether it is the Chicago woman it is, but she is the most independent creature on the road."

if you buy any goods in this house and feel dissatisfied with your purchase, bring them back in a good merchantable condition and get your money.

J. T. SHEWARD

all goods marked in plain figures and sold for one price and for cash. This business is being conducted on the broadest and most liberal basis.

113-115 north spring street.

bedford cords—the dollar quality—monday only—75c.

“there is an object in view”--

—it is to create activity!—to increase and to bring more prominently in view our way to get you interested.

“dollar dress goods!!”—monday all day—“seventy-five cents??”

“all dollar dress goods!!!”

—one day—“seventy-five cents???”

—don't forget the day—we say it again—all dollar dress goods seventy-five cents—our way!! to increase trade.

—a sculptor can chisel a beautiful image out of the roughest marble—a merchant with two prices can chisel you out of a good many very beautiful dollars—we have but one price, but one way of doing business—plain figures and cash—the chisel is not used here.

“irrigating the ‘dress goods dept.’ with low prices—all dollar dress goods—monday—75c.”

“getting down to work”--

—capturing trade by fair means—

—ladies'—
—swiss ribbed—
—vests,

15c

“why we grow!!!”--

—a greater reason—

—silk—
—wire—
—frames

—in the “big millinery room”—monday,

12½c

“a reason for it—dollar dress goods—75c—monday.”

“original ideas in advertising”--

—ideas in advertising are as hard to find as fleas on a coyote—you must catch the coyote before you catch the flea—to catch trade you must first catch on!! to a good idea—our way may not be the best, but it is the best we know how.

“dollar dress goods!!!”

—monday—“seventy-five” cents—

—yes, “all” dollar dress goods seventy-five cents—if you catch the idea we want to catch your trade.

—one person in the room sneezing starts all the others to sneezing—you must start to sneeze before you sneeze—one merchant closing saturday nights starts all the others—some one must close before the others will—we close “saturday” nights at 8 o'clock—it is time for others to sneeze—it is popular with all the clerks and all classes of labor.

“great growth!—why?—dollar dress goods—monday—75c.”

“the reason”--

“royal worcester corsets”

—are so popular and the trade so largely increasing there are none better—take it from the dollar grade up the same care is taken, the same models used and the wear is perfect.

“best in the world”

—is the motto of the “royal worcester corset company”—the demand is steadily increasing—a year and a half ago none were sold in this city—to-day more than any one other brand—it proves there is merit in the goods—real merit.

“why we grow”--

—two-dollar quality—
—real french kid gloves,
—7-hook

\$1.00

“one day all dollar dress goods, 75c.”

“the growth”

“of this house within the past few months!!”

—has been a marvel to the many—the large advance made has been due from meritorious courses alone—empty promises have not been made—truthful statements from all employees have been exacted—goods cannot be misrepresented—all goods are marked in plain figures and sold for one price and for cash—money refunded at all times when goods are not satisfactory; bring them back in a merchantable condition and get your money—a misrepresentation from an employee will be found out with this plan; it protects the customer and reflects with honor upon our mode of doing business—employees in this house are treated in the most liberal manner; they are given a week's vacation on full pay; every night in the week we close at 6 p.m.—we took the lead by closing saturday nights—shorter hours is the highest compliment we can pay to labor—goods are shown more freely than in any house in this city—we exact this from all employees—excuses will not be taken—the public must receive every attention—sample customers are treated as well if not better than buyers—visiting strangers are welcome and are shown every courtesy—inquiries from strangers as to the location of rival houses is given every time—it is the height of folly to tell a stranger you don't know where a competitor is located; it is incivility of the worst sort—every courtesy is shown to the business community—broad-gauged, liberal treatment is given employees in other houses—modern ideas are impressed upon the minds of all employees—tallow candle ideas are too dim to be reflected before the great buying public—this is an age of electricity—the interior of a store must be made bright; it must be kept clean and orderly—how does it look to enter a store and see the clerks chewing gum and ogling each other over the counters by talking loud and neglecting trade?—the idea is to give shorter hours and more attention to the details of the business and render better satisfaction to the general public than any other house in the city—nothing is being neglected—we believe in having enough independence in our own business to outline a policy on the broadest platform and staying by it—the closing of saturday night in the face of competition with their doors wide open looks like folly, but it is wisdom of the highest order—it takes grit, but we carry a full stock all the while and can supply the demand—spasmodic efforts to catch favor is like baiting your hook with cheese to catch fish—keeping everlastingly at it, treating the public with the utmost courtesy, giving the employees better treatment and shorter hours, putting more grease on the axle and less on the hub makes the wagon run smoother and easier—you can see it, you can hear it; it is in everybody's mouth; sheward is doing the largest trade in the city—there is a reason for it—in the future if any merchant cuts a price this house will cut deeper—always the cheapest is nailed at the mast-head.

—“ladies' belts,” a dime; worth 10c.

—“ladies' belts,” two bits; worth 25c.

—“ladies' belts,” four bits; worth 50c.

“truth!”

bedford crepons—the dollar quality—monday only—75c.

“two-dollar quality”--

—real—
—kid—
—7-hook

“gloves”

for—\$1.00—a pair!!!

—the gloves will stretch all right, but the truth will not—the gloves are all right in every way except the price!!!—buy the gloves, take them anywhere between second and third streets and compare them with all the two-dollar qualities you can find—they will be found exactly the same except in name—our price, one dollar!!!—elsewhere, two dollars!!!—there is where the difference is—we fit them and warrant them the same as any first-class house should.

“can't you divine the reason”

—colored—
—embroidered—
—flouncings,

—selling elsewhere for \$2.00—here \$1.00

“creating town talk—all day monday—
all dollar dress goods—75c.”

“cut this out and paste it in your hat”--

“clerks' corner”

—people like to trade with genial salesmen—they like to be waited upon by affable, polite, attentive and personally agreeable men—they instinctively avoid a clerk or a salesman who is impertinent, officious, inattentive and indifferent—many a clerk has failed to effect a sale of goods that was really desired, simply because his manner was offensive, and his way-of waiting upon a customer created a feeling of ill-humor and impatience.—customers who bestow their patronage upon a storekeeper feel that they are doing him a favor, and they expect to be treated not only with civility, but with deference and polite attention.—the personality of a salesman has very much to do with his success in that capacity.—he should present a neat and cleanly appearance—should put his heart into his work—should strive to please the people with whom he comes in contact, and should try from the commencement of his career to make friends of his customers.

“catching the larger fish—all dress goods—
75c—one day only.”

“this house is largely increasing trade”

—reynolds bros.' fine shoes,
—the \$4.00 quality,
—for

\$3.00

“in the big millinery department”--

—elegant—
—trimmed—\$2.50, 3.00,
—hats,

\$3.50

—one-half millinery prices.

“creating activity—dollar dress goods—
monday—only 75c.”

“startling, but true”

“millinery”

at one-half millinery store prices.

—there is a reason for it—working for more trade—we have captured it!

“progressing at a tremendous rate”--

—children's—
—mull—
—caps,

—the 25c quality—monday, 15c

—“it is the early bird that catches the bug.”

“a bid for more business”--

—all—
—dollar—
—dress goods,

—monday, 75c

“the millinery store for the masses”--

—black—
—leghorn—
—hats

25c

“monday all dollar dress goods, 75c”

Editor “Times.”

“put it in big letters across the bottom of my advertisement that monday all day we sell

=“all dollar dress goods for 75c.”=

you may also add:

“illuminated striped surah silks—the dollar quality—for 50c.”

BLAINE.

A Great Looming Object on the Horizon.

A Washingtonian Who Testifies as to the Secretary's Health.

The "Paralytic" Premier Enjoys Himself at a Circus.

Strong and Well Enough to Be President; but May He It Will Be McKinley.

By After all—Who Can Tell?

WASHINGTON (D. C.) May 19, 1892.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] More than usual interest prevails in this city on the subject of the nomination of a Republican candidate for President. The Republican party is so rich in material and the prospects of its success at the polls in November next are so bright that the coveted prize is sought by an unusually large number of prominent men. If President Harrison is personally working for or using his official position to bring about a re-nomination, he is doing so in such a way that his opponents in his own party can find no valid reason for a breach of personal friendship. Mr. Harrison has made many friends by his straightforward administration of the affairs of the Government, and whether successful or not in following in the footsteps of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, he will leave a record behind him for honesty and patriotism which will be envied by some of his predecessors. Whether he is the most desirable candidate is an open question. I believe it is becoming a settled conviction in the minds of American people that one term as President of this country is sufficient for any one man. Mr. Cleveland made one of the most popular Presidents ever inaugurated, and many reasons could be cited why he should have been re-elected, but he failed when every element of strength and popularity was in his favor.

There is one man in Washington who seems to be a greater man than the President; who absorbs more attention and endures with greater equanimity more criticism—whose friends appear as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and that is James G. Blaine. His every movement is regarded with the most absorbing interest, and columns of matter appear almost daily in the great newspapers of the East and West describing his acts, both official and private. If he fails to take his daily constitutional walk from his residence on the east side of Lafayette Park to the State Department building, a distance of not more than three short squares or blocks, the newspapers of the following morning will appear with lengthy and melancholy accounts of the great Secretary's sad mental condition, and many newspaper correspondents can be seen flitting about the portico of his residence, or the ante-rooms of his private office in the State Department building, with gloomy but expectant countenances, awaiting for a morsel of news to spread broadcast over the country. A message from the doorkeeper that Mr. Blaine has not appeared at the Department this morning, "ah," is evidence to these newsgatherers that the Secretary is on his last legs; and a little later you will find many well-known newspapers and magazines in small groups in the vicinity of the Secretary's residence patiently waiting some message from the family as to Mr. Blaine's condition.

A few days ago Mr. Blaine shut himself up in his own room at home for a few hours to consider some important diplomatic question, and the usual anxiety and interest spread over the newspaper horizon, and various theories and conjectures were made as to the cause of his non-appearance, many attributing his seclusion to a sudden mental collapse, while others had him wrestling with heart failure, spinal meningitis, paralysis and hydrophobia from disappointment; and, perhaps, if Mr. Blaine had not condescended to suddenly and unexpectedly emerge from his unaccountable seclusion, these gentlemen of the press would have insisted on burying him. A few days after the above incident happened posters announced the arrival in Washington of the "greatest show on earth." Circuses had warned his young blood when a boy, and they seem to have the same effect on him now that they did fifty years ago, and the appearance of this "mental and physical wreck" of a man in one of the reserved seats of the great tent at the corner of Third and P streets, with a radiant countenance, bubbling over with good nature, laughing at the antics of the half-don clown, and clapping his hands in boyish enthusiasm over the clever spectacles of this great aggregation, paralyzed the correspondents who witnessed his reckless disregard of their oft-expressed opinion that a complete "mental collapse" from the two dozen or more diseases with which these newspaper men insist that "poor Blaine" is contending.

I have been a resident of Washington city for many years, and saw Mr. Blaine in his palatial days, when Speaker of the House of Representatives and later when he was Secretary of State under the lamented Garfield. Now my place of business is on Second street, and I am treated almost daily to a view of this wonderful man. He walks past my window, within twenty feet of my desk, and I have every opportunity to carefully scrutinize his every movement as he passes on his way to his apartments in the State Department building. One man cannot look upon another daily without observing any great physical failure, any complete breaking down of the system, any "mental and physical collapse" such as is daily described in the newspapers; and especially would such a condition be observed were it true when one's attention is called to it so frequently, and the subject so prominent, and I am constrained to say that, with the exception of his beard and hair, which have very perceptibly changed to a grayer hue, he appears to me to be the same Blaine of twenty years ago. There is no stoop or slovenly gait in his walk. His large frame is, apparently, covered with the appropriate amount of flesh; his eyes are bright and searching, his smile benign and pleasant, and his speech of that same silver and golden tone which has electrified thousands by its resonant sound. His picture of twenty years ago, in personal appearance, voice, gesture, manner, all will serve as a fair counterpart of the Blaine of 1892.

It was President Lincoln who facetiously inquired what kind of whiskey Gen. Grant used, as he desired to issue some to other generals in the field, and it would not be inappropriate to inoculate some of our prominent men with the virus of Mr. Blaine's disease.

William McKinley of Ohio, the great apostle of protection and stalwart Republicanism, whose destiny will not be completed until he has occupied the highest office in the gift of the American people, is now in Washington. I

remember a number of years ago in company with you, Mr. Editor, I climbed up a couple of flights of steps to the dingy little room then occupied by McKinley at the Ebbitt House in this city, to pay my respects to him as an ex-soldier of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, in which he enlisted when only 17 years old. He was then commencing his career as a Congressman from his native State, and his boyish appearance, affable and pleasing ways and sound judgment on political questions were about him a coterie of sincere friends who have bravely stood by him in all the years that have followed. His many, courteous behavior, and frank and unassuming manner, private as well as public life, and his wonderful resources as a debater and a deep thinker on political topics have placed him in the front with the most prominent men of the age. He was 46 years old last February. He may be elected President before he is a year older. Who can tell?

R. W. KERR.

"THE BACHELETTE" ON BLAINE.

A Woman Who Tells Just How to Do the Thing.

[THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following fetching note with plan to elect Blaine.] Will the editor of the LOS ANGELES TIMES permit one who does not vote to present her "plan of campaign?" Although she does not hope for it the grand results of Miss Carroll's famous plan, still it may lead toward the same results.

Victory by a New Plan.

It seems very strange to "The Bachellette" that the thousands of men—every man with a vote—whose hearts would thrill with joy to see James G. Blaine President of the United States, do not make up their minds to nominate and elect him.

There is but one valid reason for hesitation—the question of health—and yet every one knows that if Mr. Blaine could walk into the White House as President, it would be a tonic for him, by the side of which the best physician's "wine, beef and iron" is but a diluted extract of *aqua pura*. There is no tonic for a man like the fulfilling of a grand ambition. It is a draught of pure *elixir vitae*.

People talk about the dreadful "burden" of the office, but it is not that which kills. It is the interval of work and worry called "the campaign." But why does it not occur to Mr. Blaine's friends to eliminate him entirely from the campaign as a worker? Nominate him by acclamation. Would not that do him good? Then send him off with pleasant friends into the Adirondacks, the wilds of the great Northwest, the great Africa—somewhere, anywhere out of the reach of newspapers, telegrams, letters. Let him revel and riot, talk and write, but let him stay in dignified seclusion until he is elected.

It is a pitiable spectacle, anyway, to see the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the nation going around like a mendicant, north, south, east and west, holding out his much-be-shaken hand for votes.

Let Mr. Blaine's friends take the work and the worry, the speeches and the barbecues of the campaign upon themselves. How easy the battle when fought by thousands standing side by side and inspired by love of one man!

Many say—and perhaps Mr. Blaine has been made to believe it—that the Presidential office and its arduous duties are dreadful burdens; but if we, who cannot be presidents, may judge from appearances, it is one of the most enjoyable, delightful offices in the world. It is a position in which it cannot refrain from spending most or his four years trying to get another four years. How can the life be so laborious, the duties so oppressive, when a President is able to spend a large part of his time traveling from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from the "Sierra to the sea," canvassing for another term? No! the President enjoys his office and wants to stay in it; it is not a burden which any president wishes to cast off. Mr. Blaine would grace the White House, and everybody knows that he is the candidate sure of election if nominated. Then why not nominate him?

"What's the matter with Blaine? He's all right!" say thousands and "THE BACHELETTE."

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS.

How the Horse and Mule are Being Rapidly Emancipated.

[Engineering Magazine.] For years the horse remained in front of a car as the only means of transporting people through our cities, and it was not until the introduction of electricity for this purpose that any marked improvements were made in this character of travel. The early experiments in electricity were interesting only from a scientific standpoint, as the source of electricity was the primary battery and it was not until the invention of the direct-current dynamo that a means of generating electricity was devised, by which it could be distributed economically in a way that would make electric traction practicable.

Let us look briefly at what has been done in the case of electric-trailway railways. Scarcely five years have elapsed since it was shown that the trolley system could be made a practical success as a means of propelling cars, and yet today more than 450 roads are in operation, having a total mileage of more than 3600 miles, and employing nearly 5800 motor cars. Thus about three-eighths of the street railways in this country are now operated by the trolley system. The old tram rails are being replaced by better forms of construction, handsome cars measuring thirty feet in length replace the old style of horse cars, and a speed double that attainable with horses is used with perfect safety in equipping street roads with the trolley system. Many of our large cities are already so equipped and it is estimated that \$155,000,000 has already been expended. It has also been proposed that the experiment be tried to ascertain if electricity cannot be used practically to supersede steam on railways. Many of us doubtless will see this accomplished, though probably not until electricity can be generated directly from coal, without the use of the steam-boiler, in which event a train of cars so propelled, it is estimated, will move at least five miles for the cost that is now required to move a train of the same weight one mile by steam. Neighboring cities, ten and fifteen miles apart, have been connected together by such roads. A fifty-mile electric road is proposed between Worcester and Providence; another forty miles long is being built between Tacoma and Seattle, and an electric road is projected between Chicago and St. Louis, to be built in a straight line, over which a speed of more than 100 miles an hour is expected to be attained.

Heng Lee's Closing-out Sale.

Goods at less than it costs to import them, consisting of Silk Dress Patterns, Ponceau Silks, Embroidered Dressing Gowns, Shawls, Table Covers, Silk, etc., elegant Silk Handkerchiefs, Face Screens, Bronze Jewelry, Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, etc. Also Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Underwear. 566 North Main street, opposite the postoffice, Station "C."

TOWARD FLOUR CITY.

IN THAT DIRECTION MANY EYES WILL SOON BE TURNED.

Gossip About Four Men Conspicuous in Connection with the Republican National Convention—Clarkson, Fassett, Washburn and Davis.

All Republican eyes, and a good many Democratic eyes, too, for that matter, are turning in the direction of Minneapolis, where the convention which will nominate the candidates of the Republican party for president and vice president convenes on June 7. While there has not been as much speculation concerning nominees this year as there was in 1888, there are so many elements tending to complicate matters, and withal so many uncertainties in politics, that there will be no lack of interest in the proceedings.

Two conspicuous figures at the great gathering will naturally be Hon. James S. Clarkson, chairman, and Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the Republican national committee. All the preliminary arrangements incidental to calling the convention to order will devolve upon these gentlemen and their associates. The former has been prominent in politics for many years. Upon President Harrison's accession to office it was generally believed that Mr. Clarkson would be tendered a cabinet portfolio, but he received instead, and it is generally understood at his own request, the place of first assistant postmaster general. The number of changes he made caused him to be dubbed by political opponents the "Headman," and the comic papers of the opposite party pictured him always clothed from head to foot in a red Mephistophelian costume with an enormous executioner's ax in his hand. After a comparatively brief service he resigned. When Matthew S. Quay retired from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee Mr. Clarkson was elected his successor.

Mr. Clarkson has for many years been the editor and proprietor of the Des Moines (Ia.) State Register. He first became nationally prominent in the convention of 1880, when he succeeded as one of the Blaine leaders in preventing Grant's nomination by bringing about that of James A. Garfield.

J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the national committee, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1870 was graduated from the Elmira Free academy. In 1877 he took his degree at the Rochester university and went to the German university of Heidelberg, where he returned to Elmira, and was admitted to the bar on motion of Lawyer David Bennett Hill, who was destined in after years to be his political opponent.

Not long after this Mr. Fassett became district attorney of Chemung county. In 1885 he went to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1889. In 1891 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, but resigned soon after when he was nominated for governor.

When the national committee of one of the great parties meets to select the place in which the nominating convention shall be held, it is always besieged by the advocates of half a dozen cities, all of whom appreciate the value of the honor conferred by such a gathering. Two of those most prominent in presenting the claims of Minneapolis were the United States senators from the state of Minnesota—W. D. Washburn and C. K. Davis.

William Drew Washburn was born in Maine in 1831 and was reared on a farm. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1854, and in 1857 located in Minneapolis. His first office was that of surveyor general of Minnesota, to which he was appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln. He has been closely identified with nearly all of the industrial and commercial enterprises of his adopted home. He was a member of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, and in 1886 was elected to the United States senate to succeed Dwight M. Salin. He belongs to the celebrated family which included among its notable members the late Elihu Washburne, of Illinois, and C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Cushman Kellogg Davis has reached his present exalted position by climbing through nearly all the subordinate grades.

W. D. WASHBURN. C. K. DAVIS.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

A Strange Fresh Water Pond.

A novel walking cane is that owned by a citizen of Watling. It is made of 5,000 old postage stamps of various denominations and six nationalities—United States, Canadian, English, French, German and Italian. The face value of the stamps was \$100. The surface of the cane when the stamps were all on was filed smooth and finished until it glared.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

A Case Made of Stamps.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

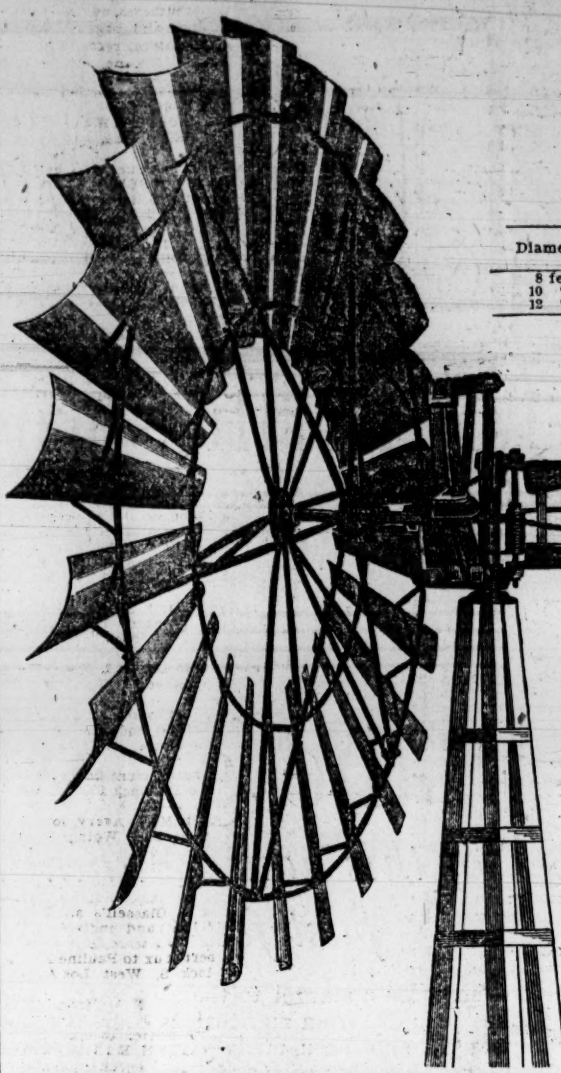
Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.



Southern Steel Wind Mill Co.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

ANTI-FRICTION STEEL WIND MILL.

POMONA.

The Only Wind Mill on Earth that REQUIRES NO OILING.

Diameter.	Length of Stroke.	Revolutions per Minute.	Wind Surface.	Horse Power.	Shipping Weight.	Prices.
8 feet	4 to 7 inches	40	65 square feet	1 to 1 1/2	275 pounds	\$50.00
10 "	5 to 8 "	35	102 "	1 1/2 to 2	300 "	65.00
12 "	6 to 10 "	30	135 "	2 to 3	400 "	85.00

SPECIAL OFFER: During the next 30 days we will sell our celebrated Anti-Friction Steel Wind Mills as follows: 8-foot, \$37.50; 10-foot, \$50.00; 12-foot, \$67.50; cash accompanying the order, and we guarantee them as follows: That our 8-foot Mill is equal to a 12-foot; and our 10-foot equal to a 14-foot; and our 12-foot equal to a 16-foot of any other make. Do not buy an old style mill that will squeal and screech if you do not oil it every day, but come and examine the Steel Wind Mill "Pomona." It needs no oiling. If you cannot call on us, send your neighbor, or write for our lowest cash price on our celebrated mill, the "Pomona," which requires no oiling. It has anti-friction rolls around every journal, and has fifty per cent. more power than any other mill of the same diameter. Don't buy a mill that you have to oil or climb the tower, as that is, or should be a thing of the past, but before purchasing a mill thoroughly examine the "Pomona" Anti-Friction Steel Wind Mill. It is as cheap, more durable, and as handsome as any mill on earth, and it never needs oiling. This is an age of progress; then why not buy a progressive mill of progressive people—not some thing called a mill, and which was a mill in days gone by, but is now all out of date.

Special Inducements and Exclusive Territory to Agents. Write for particulars. Good men wanted everywhere.

Southern Steel Wind Mill Co.,
204 E. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Presidential Campaign of 1892.

Superior Inducements

To Readers of

The Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be one of the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the general and political news and discussions of the day as presented in a National Journal in addition to that supplied by their own local paper.

To meet this want we have entered into a contract with the

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Leading Republican Paper of the Union,

Which enables us to offer that splendid journal (regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year) and the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR for one year

For Only \$1.50, Cash in Advance.

N. Y. Weekly Tribune, regular price per year.....\$1.00
Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror, regular price per year.....1.50
TOTAL.....\$2.50

We Furnish Both Papers One Year for \$1.50.

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

This is the most liberal combination offer ever made in the United States, and every reader of the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR should take advantage of it at once.

WITH THE LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES:

Daily Times, 5 months, from June 1, by mail.....\$3.75

N. Y. Weekly Tribune, regular price per year.....1.00

TOTAL.....\$4.75

We Furnish Both Papers THE TIMES for 5 months, and THE N. Y. TRIBUNE for 1 year.

Address all orders to the

TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Ritzhenry

Having Determined to Handle in Future

Only Ladies' and Children's Shoes

Has Thrown on the Market

\$5000 WORTH OF MEN'S SHOES

TO BE SOLD—

FOR WHAT THEY WILL BRING!

This is a GENUINE "closing out" sale, and no such goods are offered ANYWHERE at the prices. This is guaranteed.

255 S. SPRING ST., NEAR THIRD.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

LeRoy's West India Catarrh Cure.

No Case of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat or Lung Trouble but Yields to its Power.

One package (six weeks' treatment) will convince the most skeptical of its true merit. No opiates, powder, snuff or salve, but a purely vegetable disinfectant and healing liquid, used by inhalation and external application, carrying to the afflicted parts medicated air that cleanses the membranes of the head and throat of all mucous matter, healing the inflamed and irritated parts, allowing the diseased mucous to be easily expelled by expectoration, or driven from the system by the Vegetable Blood Purifier in bottle No. 2. We have hundreds of testimonials from those who have been cured. Will contract.

"No Cure, No Pay!"

Quick relief and positive cure within the reach of all.

Two bottles, No. 1 and No. 2, in a package, price \$1 per package. If not kept by your druggist send orders to

S. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

101 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Liberal inducements to the trade.

Brown's California Hair Repro-

ductor.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; \$5 FOR \$5.00.

Prepared herbs and flowers to make one quart, by mail \$1; six for \$5. Superior shampoo, recipe free with each order, or sent by mail for 10 cents in stamps.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Umbagog. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in



It has been a week of fry up here where the visiting editors could be seen, and I just wish I could moult these gay feathers for the balance of the summer months. There is no animal on earth that I so envy as I do the hairless Mexican dog, during the heated term. Why providence should see fit to make a part of creation wear feathers or hand-me-down suits, and turn out another branch without so much as a hair between it and the blue sky, is a little matter that I would like to have explained.

It looks to me like class legislation—at least I would say it did, if some of the Eagle's critics were not likely to object to the metaphor; but I believe I'll just take the chances and say it anyhow, for luck.

Some of the odder jags of a despondent temper get into print last Sunday with an objection to one of the Eagle's metaphors about the Russian sufferers, that the *Times* gave space to a few days back, and I guess perhaps there was something in it, as seen from the standpoint of the carping critic's intelligence, but to the ordinary human critter that can read writing or understand United States when he sees it in print, I don't think there was anything wrong with the paragraph in question to speak of. The Eagle, as he has several times tried to explain, has a style of his own which suits him, and the boss down stairs with the blunt blue pencil; but of course it is not intended to be written down to the comprehension of such cattle as soil good white paper with their alleged ideas that are aired in other columns than these.

It is quite sufficient for the Eagle to voice his opinions without being expected to tread on the intellectual heels of the contemnerous paragraphers so they can understand them.

In the language of Jim Mellus to the baseball umpire: "How about that?"

The courageous people who write letters to the Eagle and want him to do things that they are afraid to do themselves may spare their stationery. The bird of Freedom has load enough of contumely to carry without packing any extra consignments.

Now that the Democrats have resolutely about everything at Fresno that has ever been heard of since California was first admitted, it may be presumed that the fight is fairly on and the artesian well of gore is uncapped. Well, let her gush! For I want to tell you that the bird of the sweeping wing like a hawk of that sort and the fighting cannot begin any too early to suit me. When the sanguinary hordes get together and begin to pull hair and call names the Eagle bird will be seen circling in the vicinity, and when the victorious victor tramples the laurels of victory the ordinary pean of commerce will be belched into the sulphurous atmosphere, no matter who wins.

Mr. Glenalvin's unrivaled collection of gentlemen who along the find of Mr. Spaulding's best balls are certainly covering themselves with glory a foot deep. They are great stuff. How delightful it is to see the gay and festive Fredway lift the back pole into the sunshine and swipe the sphere with a two-winged lift that is as safe as one of Mr. Hall's or the burglar-proof brand! How the Eagle revels in the scene when mild and placid Willie Hasamear gathers himself at short and snatches a day-cutter like a brand from the burning, ejecting it at Pop McCauley as though it was red-hot and likely to explode right in his fingers. With what grace and aplomb Messrs. Roach and Balsard and old reliable Stafford get into the little parallelogram and skate balls at foreign aggressions so full of painful deceit that they seem to have human thinkers.

And the Kid at third—although he gets a trifle off at times, he is a star of the first water power, he is—and does the bird of Freedom proud.

Likewise the logy gentleman by the name of Wright in center, and the willowy Mr. Newman, who doesn't show off much, but gets there on all fours. Also Capt. Wincalmer, who comes up to the white patch and lines the ever lasting daylight out of the mock orange for at least one or two bags. He is a charmer, sure enough. But right down at the front end of the circus is a pair of players that do things with neatness and reliability in the persons of the rock of Chickamauga, Pop McCauley, and the unobtrusive backstop, Mr. Rogers. They may both draw on me for letters of recommendation at any time if they keep up the lick they are now giving.

They are all players from Playburg, and, having done the effete combinations from up yonder, and got at the top end of the "standing column," they are entitled to the undivided adulation of the Eagle bird by chance, which he herewith bestows with his blessing and benediction.

Kindly observe, if you please, how the Eagle's particular friend, Mr. James Blaine of down East, is moving up to the front and center.

For things are working.

The whole country is just as badly mashed on Jim as the Eagle is, and the first thing anybody knows of there is likely to be such a tidal wave of brainy Maine phenomenon as will swamp grandpapa's hat and its wearer a hundred fathoms deep.

And that's business.

When you have a job for a giant the proper caper is to get a giant to fill it, and not expect to plug up a hole in the world like the San Fernando tunnel with a pin.

You can't do it, and every time it is tried on the triers make spectacles of themselves.

Oh! won't it be a boiling old summer if Blaine and Mrs. Folsom's son-in-law get together in the twenty-four foot ring? I should warble a lay. For will fly like everything and the smoke of battle can be heard afar off. Now get onto that sentence, you word sharps and be blown to you.

THE EAGLE.

It is not Mr. Holman alone who groans and sweats under the weary load; the whole Democratic party sprinkles the earth with perspiration as it walks along.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Fourth Quarterly Apportionment for the Fourth Fiscal Year.

Notice is hereby given that the fourth quarterly apportionment of school funds, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, has been made, as per itemized statement below:

Alameda	218
Alhambra	357
Assis	438
Antelope	27
Artesia	318
Asus	255
Belvidere	48
Bloomfield	45
Calabasas	72
Cahuenga	114
Casta	24
Catalina	41
Cerritos	51
Cienega	54
Clearwater	120
Coldwater	36
Compton City	507
Crescenta	57
Del Norte	39
Del Norte	39
Downey	714
Duarte	270
Eagle Rock	57
Elizabeth Lake	62
El Monte	201
Enterprise	99
Evergreen	401
Fairmont	91
Farmdale	48
Felton	19
Flintland	84
Glendora	276
Green Meadow	78
Florence	225
Highland Park	264
Hudson	90
Hyde Park	90
Inglewood	126
Ivanhoe	75
La Ballea	130
La Cañada	90
La Liebra	57
La Manda Park	90
Lankershim	90
Lancaster	51
Los Angeles	69
Los Virgenes	69
Laurel	69
Lincoln	69
Little Lake	210
Liano	33
Long Beach City	33
Los Angeles	10,318
Los Feliz	96
Los Nietos	138
Morningglade	108
Monrovia City	433
Mountain View	21
Mountain View	21
Newhall	60
New River	75
Norwalk	308
Ocean	78
Old River	69
Pacoima	51
Palmdale	69
Palomares	234
Pasadena City	3,177
Pico	37
Pomona	1,851
Providence	177
Ranchoito	222
Redondo	349
Riverdale	240
Rosedale	908
Rowland	183
San Antonio	78
San Dimas	81
San Fernando	156
San Gabriel	24
San Jose	231
San Pedro	477
Santa Anita	189
Santa Susana	34
Savannah	159
Sepeveda	432
Soledad	87
South La Brea	54
South Pasadena City	261
Sulphur Springs	48
Tehachas	117
Tejunga	90
The Palms	165
The Pass	114
Town of Santa Monica	378
University	378
Vermillion	51
Vernon	273
Vineyard	303
Vineyard	96
West Vernon	315
Wilmington	435
Total	\$41,265

W. M. SEAMAN,
County Superintendent of Schools.
Los Angeles, May 19, 1892.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Regular Weekly Bulletin for Southern California.

Following is the regular weekly crop bulletin for Southern California, issued by the Weather Bureau, for the week ending May 20:

Ventura county—Buena Vista: The warm weather of the last few days has caused a little shrinkage in the late-sown grain and ripen barley fast. Heading is in progress. Barley: An east wind predicted for the latter part of the week, ripening the grain and drying vegetation perceptibly. The weather is now warm, clear and favorable.

Los Angeles county—Lancaster: The warm weather has been injurious to grain, but the extent of the injury is not yet known. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut and is yielding three and one-fourth tons to the acre and it is bringing \$12.50 per ton. The alfalfa is looking well and the prospect is for a good crop. Verdugo: The hot weather of the past few days will dry up natural grass very rapidly and hasten ripening of late grain. Barley is generally cut for hay. The deciduous fruit crop promises to be good. Harvesting is well under way. Peaches are growing rapidly; peaches are overladen and will have to be thinned. High temperature, 100°; lowest, 77°. The May rains greatly improved the late grain and put trees in fine condition. Oranges are holding on finely, with prospect for fine crop. First crop of strawberries about gone and the next will be ripe in about three weeks.

San Bernardino county—Ontario: The past week has been very warm, the temperature ranging from 90° to 95°. The heat was favorable to curing grain and beneficial to young orchards. Chino: The unusually hot weather this week has damaged the quality of hay now being cut. Beets are growing vigorously, and a heavy crop is well assured. Riverside: The temperature for the past three days has been very high; 105° was recorded on the 17th, 105° on the 18th, and 101° on the 19th, with a hot north wind on the 17th and 18th. Hay is all cut, but the crop is very light. Oranges promise a fair crop. Alessandro: Hot, dry winds have prevailed; the temperature ranged from 100° to 105°; the lowest was 50°. Drought has slightly injured hay and grain.

Orange county—Anaheim: The extreme heat of the last three days, the temperature ranging up to 100°, has not damaged any growing crops, and will tend to ripen early fruits. Santa Ana: Three days this week were quite warm; the temperature ranged from 94° to 98°. With an abundance of water everything has grown rapidly. The outlook is good. Tustin: Hot weather on the 17th, 18th and 19th; the temperature reaching 98°. The warm weather is beneficial. Apples are heavily loaded and need thinning; peaches promise well; prunes a light crop.

San Diego county—Vineyard: Warm weather has prevailed with some dry east wind, and slightly damaged the grain crop which is now in the dough. Haying has been retarded, but the yield will be good. The season has been good for young orchards.

Cutting Down the National Debt.
(Mail and Express.)
No nation in the world, in any age, has reduced a national debt so speedily as the United States. In 1870 the national debt was \$2,886,000,000. In 1890 it was \$998,000,000, a reduction of \$1,888,000,000 in twenty years. Before the century closes the debt will be entirely discharged. Our present per capita debt of \$28 is less than that of any other nation. This remarkable reduction of a debt which would have crushed most nations, has been effected through the beneficent influence of the protective system.

THE THRIVING TWINS.

WHY MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL ABIDE IN AMITY.

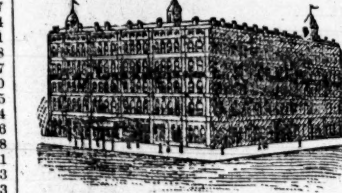
Curiously Enough, the Prevailing Peace Was Produced Through Politics—How Minneapolis Got the Republican Convention and How She Will Manage It.

[Special Correspondence.]
MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—One evening some years ago, when the telephone was not so perfect an instrument for the transmission of the voice as at present, the managing editor of a St. Paul paper attempted to



communicate with his Minneapolis representative by means of the then "new-fangled" invention. He rang up "Central," he got his wire and tried to transmit his commands. But the most he failed the worse the "hello" seemed to work. Now this managing editor was a nervous man, even under the most favorable conditions, and when thwarted he simply went wild. He did so in this case at any rate, for after ten minutes' futile endeavor he stopped yelling into the phone, backed to the other side of the room, charged on the instrument and gave it a running high kick which permanently impaired what ever usefulness it had originally possessed. Then he flung open a window, popped his head out into the night and shrieked, "Hello, Minneapolis, you blamed Jay town, can you hear me now?"

That, as I have already remarked, was years ago. The St. Paul papers and St. Paul people now refer to Minneapolis as "our prosperous and beautiful sister city," and the Minneapolis journals and Minneapolis residents can't praise too highly the "glorious capital of our great and growing commonwealth." In fact, the old rivalry and envy seem to be dying out, and the men who ought to have been friends from the start today appear to recognize that the interests of the twin cities do not clash in many respects are identical. One is a manufacturing and milling center and the other the great distributing point for wholesale merchants. Strange to say, this amity has been brought about by politics, and in this respect I am able to furnish a little history of the matter.



NICOLET HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS.
clans than as traders. These latter jumped on the newspaper magnates at once and declared that this journalistic war was "playing hot" with the real interests of both towns. "Why," they asked, "do you join hands on some scheme and boom the twin cities instead of knifing them?" One of the able editors replied the ashes from his cigar and smilingly replied: "Well, if you fellows will help us, perhaps we might."

"Quit your rowing about Cuth Davis, Bob Smith and Ig Donnelly, pull off your coats and unite with us in getting one of the national conventions!"

The suggestion took at once, the quartet shook hands on it and then over a bottle of wine began to discuss details. The principal point was, which city should be pushed for the honor? The argument grew warm. "Stop it," cried one of the speakers; "let this settle it." He pulled a handful of change from his pocket and continued, "Even, St. Paul; odd, Minneapolis!"



WINDSOR HOTEL, ST. PAUL.
The hotels of the twin cities will be crowded, but it is hardly probable that they will make much money, because of the elaborate manner in which they are preparing for the event. Decorations, furniture, cooking and menu will equal even the fastidious demands of such epicures as the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia. Twelve thousand people can be accommodated without crowding or the use of a cot in a hotel parlor. As for a convention hall, it has been so arranged that no criticism can be made either of its seating capacity or acoustic properties. Twelve thousand people can be easily accommodated within its walls, and a speaker with an ordinary oratorical voice will experience no difficulty in being heard.

Comfortable quarters have already been allotted to each of the state delegations. It is true that we cannot guarantee to each of New York's "big four" a parlor, bedroom and bath, but these gentlemen will be well fed and well bedded.

The thousands of "Jay" visitors who will flock into Minneapolis for the pleasure of witnessing a national convention will be

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

For the "press gang," too, abundant provision has been made. They will have fine quarters adjacent to the convention hall. J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the national Republican committee, pronounces the accommodations for the press the best that any national convention has ever had.

But it is on the social side of this great occasion that the hospitable residents of the twin cities hope to shine with the greatest brilliancy. The doors of the mansions of millionaires on the magnificent river bluffs of residential St. Paul and in the western suburbs of Minneapolis will swing wide at the advent of distinguished guests. The clubs in each city intend to tender receptions in their elegantly furnished homes. There are to be excursions to the famed falls of Minnehaha and the lovely islands of Lake Minnetonka. White Bear is set down for a visit, and really few spots in this charming lake country will be neglected.

Indeed, so far has this generous regard of intended hospitality gone that I hear little gossip or speculation regarding the out-

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.



swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

swallowed up in the countless smaller hotels, boarding and lodging houses. The proximity of St. Paul makes that city quite as desirable a resting place for visitors as Minneapolis is. The two cities are connected by numerous lines of steam, electric and cable cars, and the journey from the convention hall to the heart of St. Paul may be made in from twenty to thirty minutes. In St. Paul the Hotel Ryan alone expects to accommodate a thousand guests without crowding them unduly.

...Ten Acres...

Best Unimproved Orange Land

Bought on EASY TERMS is better than a life insurance policy, for you begin to get your money back at the end of four years, and from that time an annual income of from

\$1,500 to \$3,000

Alessandro Orange Land

at the present price, with navel buds at present price, will cost at the end of four years, even if you hire all the work done, less than \$400. The above includes cost of land, grading, running, trees, water and care of same for four years. Now if you took care of your own orchard, planted vegetables and berries between the trees, which would pay you for the cost of the land, you can readily see the truth of the above assertion.

Alessandro

The most lovely valley in Southern California.
The best Orange Land in the State.
The Land that those who know it best call

God's Own Country!

For full particulars apply to
THEODORE CLARK,
Manager Land Department.

Bear Valley Irrigation Company,
REDLANDS, CAL.

LIGHTNING FLUID.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER!

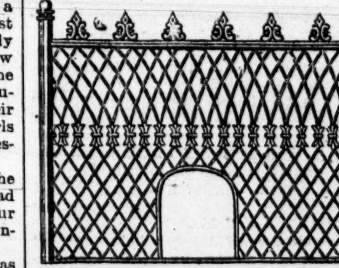
INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION!

This is the most wonderful pain-destructor that has ever been put before the public. From its rapidity of action comes the name we give it. Positively the greatest boon to suffering humanity. No family should be without a bottle in the house. We warrant it to be a sure and lasting cure for all pain.

This is one of the few harmless but effective remedies that is most valuable for inward as well as outward applications, and will cure in cases where all other medicines have failed. For Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Colic, Influenza, Coughs and Colds, Cramp in Stomach, Pains in Back and Limbs, and all pain flesh is heir to. For sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT.

F. W. Braun & Co., Agents.

Biescar : Bros.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HENRY BIESCAR.)



Manufacturers of
Plain and Ornamental Wire.

Office and Bank Buildings, Skylights, Fences, Gates, Window and Spark Guards, Wire Screens, etc. Floral Designs of every description made to order.

118 South Anderson street,
Opposite Terminal depot,
ACROSS FIRST STREET BRIDGE.

Nitrate of Soda
(Chile Saltpetre)

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES!

The best thing in the world for starting the vigorous new growth of citrus trees.

Childs & Walton,
Importers.

118 South Main St.
RAMONA!

The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co., Original Owners.

LOCATED at Shor's Station, on line of S. P. & R. R. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.

CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

POPULAR Terms. Pure Spring Water. INEXHAUSTIBLE Quantities Guaranteed.

Apply at office of SAN GABRIEL WINE CO., Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona.

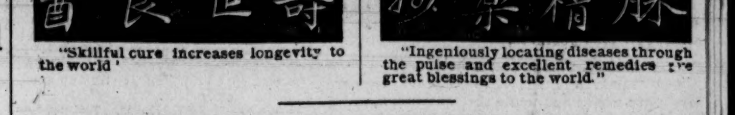
Painless Dentistry. Fine gold fillings, crowns and bridge work. All operations painless. Best teeth \$5.00. SUNDAY MORNING, 10 to 12. 107 N. SPRING ST.

HOTEL WINDSOR. REDLANDS, CAL. RATES: \$5.00 to \$10.00 PER DAY. Special Rates for the week. Free Bus to and from all trains. Campbell T. Hoag, Prop.

Wonderful Cures.

DR. WONG.

713 South Main Street, - - - Los Angeles, California.



DR. WONG.

THE LEADING CHINESE PHYSICIAN OF THIS COAST, who has probably effected a greater number of wonderful cures than any other physician in America, has won a great many of these

VALUED PRIZES!

The first of the above two which now adorn the front of Dr. Wong's Sanitarium, was presented by CHIN FOK KEE, a member of the firm of the Ning Young Co., whose testimonial is as follows:

For a long time I was greatly troubled with my kidneys; with a raging fever, I tried physician after physician, but could obtain no relief; at last I was referred to my friends to die; I took no nourishment for sixteen days; after lying unconscious for five days I was taken to DR. WONG, whose first dose of medicine brought me to consciousness, and within one month I was entirely cured.

CHIN FOK KEE, a native of Sen Ning District, China.

The prize represented by the second cut above is a token of appreciation from WONG GET WO, of the Hop Wo Co., whose testimonial is as follows:

For a number of years I was troubled with my stomach and bowels, and after growing constantly worse for a long time inflammation set in, which terminated in tumor of the bowels. None of the many physicians consulted were able to afford me relief until after suffering the terrors of many deaths in my desperation I went to DR. WONG. At this time my stomach had grown to three times its natural proportions, and I was considered a hopeless case. After taking briefly with the Doctor I had faith that he could help me. He felt my pulse and thus located the disease. The first dose I took produced a greater effect than all the medicines taken before put together. After four short weeks of treatment Dr. Wong has entirely cured me, and today I am a well man.

WONG GET WO, a native of Hot Ping District, China.

Hundreds of other testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office which he has received from his numerous American patients, whom he has cured from all manner of diseases.

J. W. MORRIS. - - - P. O. BOX 804, STATION C. - - - A. H. HOLLENBECK.

DR. LIEBIG & CO. SPECIALISTS.

For Chronic Diseases and Diseases of Men.

Branch of the Dr. Liebig Co. of San Francisco, located at 123 S. Main St., - - - Los Angeles.

YOUTHS suffering from the results of follies or excesses, causing nervous debility, seminal weakness, loss of vigor and memory, despondency, kidney, heart, brain, blood and genito-urinary diseases.

MEN older in years, having too frequent evacuations of bladder, with loss of vital material, phosphates, etc., woolly or brick dust deposits in urine, which are symptoms of secondary sexual weakness, the loss of impotence, vitality.